Daily Report

East Europe

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Further on Visit By Greek Officials

Papoulias Holds Press Conference

AU191400 Tirana ATA in English
0750 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana, Nov 19 (ATA)—Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister of Greece, held a press conference with Albanian journalists of different organs in one of the halls of Dajti Hotel, on 18 November.

It is an honour and pleasure for me, he said, to meet with you today. The official meetings are over. We signed a series of new agreements. We signed the agreement on economic cooperation, of which I am confident that it is a very important agreement, that opens new roads to the further cooperation between the two countries. On 19 November, we will sign a protocol in bank cooperation, that will help to further develop the trade economic relations. The two sides arrived at the conclusion that we will exert all forces to improve, further develop these relations. Likewise, Mrs Merkouri signed the supplementary program on cultural exchanges. We uphold that in the sector of culture as well there are broad fields for exchanges. Both sides have the good desire to further develop the cultural exchanges.

Our two states have abided by the principles of independence, freedom, and democracy that our peoples have fought resolutely to win. Many a time, particularly during the Second World War, they have been on the same trenches, fighting against the barbarous forces of Fascism.

We spoke of the Balkan conference of the foreign ministers. Greece just as Albania stressed its desire to make every effort so that this conference has positive results. My colleagues and I as well return in Athens optimistic of the good results we attained here, being confident that the road is opened to a very broader cooperation between our two countries, cooperation that will lead to a further intensification of cooperation among the Balkan states.

The Greek-Albanian relations have advanced at very rapid rates, particularly over the recent years. The decision of the Greek government to lift the law of war, the last obstacle to the development of Greek-Albanian relations, opens wide roads to the development of these relations. There is no need to mention here the agreements signed before. The agreements concluded during this visit speak of the good will to develop relations. We began to cooperate in many fields where there are great perspectives for a further cooperation. Our relations in all fields are brilliant and we hope that very soon the very warm friendship between the two peoples will yield fruits.

It is known that the socialist government of Greece, since the first day when it came to power, took great care of the Balkan problems. We are realistic that there are contradictions and problems among the Balkan states. But none of us, either Greece or Albania, do not forget what does stability in the Balkans mean, a Balkans that lives in peace and whose countries cooperate and develop good relations among them. These are our targets. We also know difficulties, but we are of those peoples who do not yield before difficulties and will try to overcome them.

At the press conference it was also pointed out that the developments between our two countries over the recent years have been constant. From 1982 until now we have a stable development of relations and at this moment the volume of trade exchanges is 70 million dollars a year. What is more important is that both sides noticed that the direct development of trade exchanges between our two countries is easily carried out. And this will be done by the two countries, the development of transport and trade among border regions, particularly the signing of the protocol on trade exchanges that is very important because it is accompanied by a list a products that has been extended and that will be exchanged by the two countries. [sentence as received] And the conditions of paying these exchanges are such that help the further development of exchanges between the two countries.

Homage Paid at Hoxha's Grave

AU191337 Tirana ATA in English
0745 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana, Nov 18 (ATA)—Karolos Papoulias, foreign minister, and the members of the Greek government, Melina Merkouri, minister of culture and sciences; Evangelos Kouloumbis, minister of environment and public affairs; Panayiotis Roumeliotis, minister of trade; and Konstandinos Yeoryiou, general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, paid homage to the martyrs' graves of the nation and the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The foreign minister Karolos Papoulias laid wreaths on the monument "Mother Albania" and the grave of the leader of the Albanian people, Enver Hoxha. Likewise, he and ministers Melina Merkouri and Panayiotis Roumeliotis laid bouquets of flowers on the graves of Comrades Hysni Kapo, Gogo Nushi, and Qemal Stafa.

During this ceremony they were accompanied by Leandro Zoto, chairman of the executive committee of the District People's Council; Sokrat Plaka, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Eduard Shehu, commander of Tirana Garrison.

Myftiu, OfficiaLs Attend Reception

AU191507 Tirana ATA in English
0915 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana, Nov 19 (ATA)—On the occasion of the visit to Albania by the foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias, and the other members of the Greek Government,

the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Tirana, Spiridhon Dokiados, gave a reception at the "Dajti" Hotel on November 18 evening.

Attending the reception were the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manush Myftiu; the minister for foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari; the minister for foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the minister of health, Ahmet Kamberi; the minister of education, Skender Gjinushi; the chairman of the Committee for Culture and Art, Alfred Uci; the vice chairwoman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Vitori Curi; the president of the Academy of Sciences, Aleks Buda; the director of the Institute for the Study of International Relations, Sofokli Lazri; the chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique, Ajet Ylli; the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League, Dritero Agolli; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Leandro Zoto; deputies; functionaries at the central ministries and institutions of the capital, and other guests.

Attending were also heads and functionaries of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Papoulias, Visitors Attend Concert

AU191508 Tirana ATA in English
0920 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Tirana, Nov 19 (ATA)—A concert was given in the honour of the foreign minister of Greece, Karolos Papoulias, the minister of culture and sciences, Melina Merkouri; the minister of environment and public services, Evangelos Kouloumbis; the minister of trade, Panayiotis Roumeliotis; the general secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Konstandinos Yeoryiou; and the other senior official and public Greek personalities at the Opera and Ballet Theater in the capital, on November 18.

Attending were people of the work and production centers, of the cultural and artistic institutions, men of art and culture, young men and women.

Also in attendance were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the minister of health, Ahmet Kamberi; the chairman of the Committee of Culture and Art, Alfred Uci; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Sofokli Lazri; the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' League, Dritero Agolli; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Leandro Zoto; and other comrades.

During the concert artists of the Opera and Ballet Theater executed and interpreted on artistic level songs, arias from operas, plays with violin, dances with motifs from Pogoni, choreographical items, etc.

Banking Agreement Signed

AU191944 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1900 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] A banking agreement between the Albanian State Bank and the Bank of Greece was signed in Tirana this morning.

Participating in the signing ceremony were Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Kamber Myftari, general director of the State Bank; Muhamet Kapllani, vice minister of foreign affairs; Robert Kolli, vice minister of finance, and other comrades.

Also taking part were Panayiotis Roumeliotis, minister of trade of the Republic of Greece; Konstandinos Yeoryiou, general secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Nikolaos Farmakis), general secretary at the Ministry of Health, and other Greek personalities.

Also present were Ksenofon Nushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Athens, and Spiridhon Dokiados, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in Tirana.

For the Albanian side the agreement was signed by Shkelqim Cani, directory of the department for foreign relations and at the Central Board of the Albanian State Bank, and for the Greek side by (Panayiotis Askrokopoulos), representative of the Bank of Greece.

The banking agreement will serve to solidify and promote banking relations between the two countries.

Further on Agreement

NC192055 Athens Domestic Service in Greek
1730 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Greek Commerce Minister Panayiotis Roumelioti signed a banking agreement between Greece amd Albania in Tirana today. This agreement will facilitate monetary transactions between the two countries. An extended list of products to be traded between the two countries was also approved. Greece raised the question of permits for Greek private vehicles to pass through Albanian territory and for Olympic Airways flights. Albania's reply on the question of a ferry boat service between Kerkira and Sarande is awaited.

Zhivkov Speech at 13 Nov CC Plenum Reported

Zhivkov Discusses Resolutions

AU192052 Sofia BTA in English 1936 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Report on Todor Zhivkov's Speech "Measures For the Implementation of the July 1987 BCP CC Plenum Resolutions" read by the BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman at the 13 November BCP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 (BTA)—The report of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, at the BCP CC Plenum held on November 13, 1987, entitled "Some Practical Measures For and Approaches to the Further Implementation of the Resolutions of the July Plenum of the CC of the BCP (1987)", was handed in for publication here today. (We will transmit summaries of its separate sections.)

As regards the significance the July Plenum for the development of the country, Mr Todor Zhivkov says that time and practice will have the final say. "But we do not need to distance ourselves in time in order to see and understand that the July Plenum came in response to vitally important problems concerning the entire people and the entire society", he stresses. The July Plenum put these problems clearly, honestly and openly, without belittling the achievements and without concealing the weaknesses and shortcomings. Mr Todor Zhivkov explains that all this played an important role in making things clear for the people and for the party and in eliminating the tension which would have inevitably arisen if the questions were left unanswered.

The July Plenum of the CC of the BCP was a remarkable party forum and an exceptionally important political event. It was a plenum extraordinary in content and spirit and in the depth of its resolution, Mr Todor Zhivkov stresses.

The report points out that the 13th Congress of the BCP saw the necessity of reconstruction and mapped out the new strategic course for the further implementation of the April course - the course to a qualitatively new development to be realized in all spheres and directions over a long period of time.

We are working on the new problems together with the other socialist countries and above all with the Soviet Union. The BCP gave a high assessment to and stressed the historic importance of the course of the CPSU toward an all-round reorganization of the Soviet society, Mr Todor Zhivkov says stressing the coincidence in principle between the aims, the tasks and the trends of reconstruction in Bulgaria and in the Soviet Union.

I would like to recall that we regard the resolutions of the July Plenum as an open system. In the course of practical work they will undoubtedly be developed, added to and specified. The current plenum will also make its contribution to this process, Mr Todor Zhivkov notes.

Further on he dwells on what has been achieved and on what still remains to be done.

A new model of the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria has been developed, a model marking the guidelines of further development and of bringing society to a qualitatively new state.

Therefore, what is decisive here is the fact that the reconstruction which we have undertaken spells radical changes in all spheres. It is a turning point and it requires changes in the very essence of socialism and not only in the forms, in the effects and in the phenomena in which this essence is finding expression.

The report points out that the adopted model refers only to Bulgaria's socialist society. We are harboring no ambitions of creating a model of socialism as such, Mr Todor Zhivkov said. As regards the essence of this model, we should point out that it has nothing in common with the attempts of some "reformers" of socialism to create "models" which do not comply with the objective laws and principles intrinsic to the new society, he explains. In the solution and development of these issues we have always been guided by Marxism-Leninism and by the experience gained in the construction of socialism in Bulgaria and in the other countries.

Listing what has been done in the period after the July Plenum: the structural changes, mainly in the political field, the significant changes in the Council of Ministers, reconstruction of the territorial division of the country, etc. Mr Todor Zhivkov summed up: all that we have achieved in this brief period of time was subordinated to the principal goal - the transition from rule in the name of the people to rule through the people.

Naturally, the profound reconstruction of the entire social organism does not change the nature of power in this country. It is power of the working class, of the working people for the further construction of socialism on the basis of the principles of socialist self-government, the report reads .

Actually we have already built the skeleton of the new structures in compliance with the principles of self-management and the problems are being solved one by one both in the basis and in the superstructure of society.

We are doing right by not stepping up things. The process of setting new tasks, proceeding to new forms and filling them with the respective content should be a stage-by-stage one, Mr Todor Zhivkov said.

The practical measures which the report lists are: to transfer socialist property to the workforces for management and administration; to complete the preparation of the economic mechanism and the respective normative basis; to complete the reconstruction in the top echelon and in the public organizations. Mr Todor Zhivkov elaborates on these tasks in separate sections. Summaries of these sections will be transmitted.

Further Report on Economic Changes

AU201119 Sofia BTA in English 0911 GMT 20 Nov 87

["T. Zhivkov's Report: Economic Mechanism and New Social Communities"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 20 (BTA)—The third section of Mr Todor Zhivkov's report to the November 13 plenum of the CC of the BCP deals with the principal matter of strategy: the introduction of the economic mechanism.

He emphasizes that it is not enough to take socialist property out of its anonymity and to assign it for management. The accelerated development of the productive forces requires the working out and the implementation of the respective economic mechanism. This implies to develop socialist property on the basis of a new integral framework of executive and legislative acts which will be introduced stage by stage, because this is a difficult and intricate matter and should be approached very carefully, and the necessary conditions should be provided to prevent any cataclysms whatsoever.

The secretary general of the CC of the BCP discusses some requirements set to the drafting of a new version of the Rules for Economic Activity which will go into force on January 1, 1988. In the first place, he singles out the problems of bringing wholesale prices in Bulgaria in line with the level of prices formed on the world market. For such a widely open and export-oriented economy as the Bulgarian one, international market prices, and especially those within the framework of the socialist division of labour, are the most accurate and market-fluctuations-sensitive criteria of the socially-necessary expenses and of the output quality. We will not go back on international prices, but wholesale prices in Bulgaria will be gradually pegged to them. This means that it is impossible to go ahead with an across-the-board transplantation of foreign trade prices right now mechanically, irrespective of the specific conditions, he emphasizes.

The idea is to adopt the basic price structures of the foreign market, modified to match Bulgaria's reality.

Mr Todor Zhivkov explains that the currency coefficient with the help of which the wholesale price level will be calculated cannot be arbitrarily manipulated but will be evolved taking into account the total costs at which the country procures a unit of socialist and non-socialist currency. If a definite enterprise becomes losing on account of the new price level, as a matter of principle the system of purpose-oriented and short-term subsidies will be preferred to a deviation from the model.

The author of the report believes that when determining how far the wholesale price changes should go at this stage, we should start from the end product and work our way back to the feedstock, and in so doing see where the prices are puffed up by wasteful, socially and economically unjustifiable expenses. The costs should be comprehensively analysed down the chain of every type of production and they should be compared with the costs incurred by the leading, principal competitors on the international market. Each commodity producer will have to "clear the bar" of international prices both at the input and the output end of its production.

Mr Todor Zhivkov illustrates his reasoning by the example of agriculture: At its "input" end we should look into the international price of fertilizers, chemicals, machines and form the prices of animal and crop production on this basis. Similarly, the wholesale price of dairy and meat products and tinned foods should be fixed proceeding from the international price of processed farming produce. On this basis, something should be taken from the price or an incentive added to it (as a subsidy or a surcharge).

In the opinion of the country's leader, the first stage of the price reform should begin on January 1, 1988 by ascertaining the wholesale prices which should function until the end of this five-year term. At a second stage, a total pricing reform should be introduced from the beginning of the next five-year term. The first stage is intended to help us to fulfill the five-year-term plan in its principal indicators, to meet the targets in physical units and to secure the foreign currency receipts. The wholesale price changes now should help raise labour productivity and the efficiency of production. As far as retail prices are concerned, there is no need for them to be changed now. If any such need arises for a particular commodity, the matter will only be decided after an advance consultation with the people.

The second stage will have to be prepared by the end of this five-year term, i.e. the new prices and the related economic regulators should be ready by that time. To this end, all suggested wholesale and retail price changes, as well as the extent and the ways to make amends to pensioners and other lower-income brackets will be openly discussed with the people in advance.

The report raises the question of price controls. As it is clear that prices in Bulgaria will be just as dynamic as prices on the international market, the price controls system should function properly so that the social and economic effects of inflation should be averted or reduced to a minimum in Bulgaria. Among the targets which should be met in working out a financial mechanism, Mr Todor Zhivkov lists a radical improvement of money circulation, a transition to internal convertibility

within the CMEA framework, a regulation of the fiscal relations within the territorial communities, between them and the state, between the citizens and the state, and a dramatic modernization of insurance and saving.

Mr Todor Zhivkov calls the wages fund formation mechanism "a hard nut to crack" because it should satisfy the following requirements: to motivate the production of readily salable goods, to encourage technical innovation, to function harmoniously together with the rest of the economic regulators, and to be simplicity itself in terms of application.

The new basic wages will have to depend entirely on the results of collective and indvidual endeavour, and they should vary more widely both within the different job grades and between them. Their size should only be restricted by the limits of the state-controlled wages fund and by the requirement that the growth of wages should not outrun the growth of the social productivity of labour. The question of a guaranteed minimum wage should also be considered. The wages of specialists will be tangibly increased in the future to match their new role in the implementation of techno-scientific progress. The new wages should be introduced only within the limits of the available wages fund of the respective employer, the author of the report points out, and he defines this stage as a difficult, intricate and delicate process of redistributing the fund within the workforces themselves. This will stir up some tension at first, before the people start to shed their wage-levelling set of mind, but this is the way of the profit motive.

Mr Todor Zhivkov says that Bulgaria has adopted decisions in principle on socialist competition, and now these decisions should be translated into specific deeds by working out its economic, legal and other mechanisms. To this end, measures should be taken to undermine gradually the monopoly held by individual manufacturers by splitting up the unjustifiably large enterprises, by establishing new ones, by importing competitive products, by setting up joint ventures with foreign companies, by using the new duty-free zones.

The author of the report discusses the question of the economic growth controls. The methods of a national economic balance hitherto used in Bulgaria and the other socialist countries and the related indicators need to be modified and improved. The time is ripe for a more diversified system of indicators to measure and evaluate economic progress, and credit control should be exercised in any case. The trading banks' role will be steadily enhanced with the development of their credit control functions.

He suggests that a group of experts and scientists be formed to study these problems and come up with a suggestion. What is clear already now is that the leading economic indicators should be diversified and that investment should be traceable throughout the reproduction cycle.

The economic mechanism should help infuse a fresh content into the previously built structures and turn them into social communities by harmonizing the individual and the collective interests and responsibilities and by reconciling the dialectical contradiction between the short-term and the long-term interests of the individual as well as of the workforce as a social community.

Winding up his remarks on the subject, Mr Todor Zhivkov recalls that the self-management which is being introduced will be built on the basis of interests and will be realized through interests. There may be clashes between the different sorts of interests. The possibility of conflicts cannot be ruled out, but still we are obliged to give scope to interest as a motor force of restructuring in the conditions of self-management. The different types of interests should be basically regulated by economic levers and contracts. Along with that, we should use the opportunities offered by self-management to build fully-fledged social communities where people will be able to solve the major problems of their work and life at this stage and under these specific circumstances, he emphasizes.

National Assembly Session Opens on 9 Dec

AU191618 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] The State Council will convene the Seventh Session of the Ninth National Assembly on 9 December 1987 at 1500 local time [1300 GMT].

Maritime Cooperation Protocol With USSR

AU191451 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 (BTA)—Some 32 million tons of cargo travel between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union every year. Some 97 per cent of them are carried by sea. A number of progressive methods are applied to enhance the efficiency and quality of the haulages: ferry and ro-ro services, unitized cargo transportation, improved transportation patterns, especially for food products from Bulgaria to the USSR and for timber and bulk cargos from the USSR to Bulgaria.

The Varna - Ilichevsk ferry service reached its design capacity. The joint carrier companies function successfully. They include the Interlichter, the Dunaitrans and the Intermorput Shipping Agencies.

Under the protocol signed today by Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and Mr Yuriy Volmer, minister of the merchant marine of the USSR, a priority is assigned to the coordinated development of sea and river transport by introducing new general-purpose and special-purpose ships. The countries will continue to cooperate on the international freight market and within the international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

It was agreed that an agreement on the establishment of a Bulgaro-Soviet association to coordinate the ferry link operation be signed by the end of the year. Agreements and contracts will be concluded on the running of long-hauls on the routes Burgas - Poti- Iran and Burgas - Ilichevsk - Belgorod - Dnepropetrovsk. Progressive patterns and methods will be applied in the transportation of containerized, packaged, ro-ro and river cargoes between the two countries.

Todorov Meets With FRG Parliamentarians

AU200920 Sofia BTA in English 2046 GMT 19 Nov 87

["Bulgaria-FRG: Parliamentarian Contacts"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 (BTA)—At their meeting with Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, a delegation of FRG parliamentarians expressed their satisfaction over the constructive exchange of opinions. The members of the delegation from the Economic Commission With the Bundestag thanked for the possibility they were given to acquaint themselves with the work of the National Assembly, with the aims and the tasks facing the Bulgarian parliament.

They received detailed information on a wide range of issues in which they showed interest. The chairman of the National Assembly stressed the positive results which have been achieved in parliamentary cooperation since last year's visit of the president of the Bundestag here. He expressed the desire of the Bulgarian members of parliament to seek new promising forms for promoting their relations with their colleagues from the FRG.

The parliamentarians could make a considerably greater contribution to the implementation of the agreements reached between the two countries at summit level.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Hermann Unlandt, chairman of the Economic Commission With The Bundestag, stressed the fruitfulness of the visit and observed that in some spheres the cooperation between the two countries is at a very good level.

The two sides expressed the unanimous stand on the usefulness of easing international tension, which would create the necessary conditions for establishing a climate of trust and friendship. In this connection they expressed the hope that the forthcoming meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan will be a new concrete step in this direction.

Spain's CP Leader Gives Press Conference

AU191734 Sofia BTA in English 1631 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 (BTA)—Mr Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Partido Comunista de Espana, told journalists here today that the refusal of Spain's Government to renew the agreement on the U.S. military bases does not mean that it plans to drive the Americans away. According to a preliminarily reached understanding this agreement will be canceled but there will be another one and for the time being the bases will remain in Spain despite the will of the overwhelming majority of her citizens.

Mr Gerardo Iglesias spoke of the mass demonstrations and pointed out that the struggle will continue because the Spaniards no longer wish foreign military presence in their country

Speaking of the forthcoming congress of the PCE, to be held next February, Mr Iglesias expressed his conviction that it will be a quiet congress—unlike the previous ones, which abounded in conflicts, it will take place in a normal atmosphere. The congress will discuss above all the alternatives to the economic, social and cultural situation and international relations. It will also give prominence to some organizational issues and to the solving of the problem of the unity of the Communists.

Our relations with the BCP are excellent, Mr Gerardo Iglesias said. My visit here and the talks we had are a proof of this. We are grateful for the solidarity which the BCP has shown and is showing for us.

Trade Cooperation Session With CSSR Ends

AU192057 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] The regular session of the Bulgarian-CSSR Commission on Cooperation in Domestic Trade ended on 19 November with the signing of a memorandum. During the discussion a special place was devoted to issues related to exchanging consumer goods, increasing the direct trade exchange between the two countries' trade organizations, and developing direct relations between scientific institutes.

A protocol on expanding the bilateral trade exchange between the two countries in 1988 was also signed. The total trade exchange between the two countries in the area of domestic trade in 1988 will reach 23 billion rubles.

BCP CC Greets British CP on Congress

AU181743 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Nov 87 p 5

["BCP Central Committee Greeting Message to the 40th National Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, please accept the comradely greetings of the BCP Central Committee and our wishes for successful work of the 40th National Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The time in which we live is an era of change in world development. Scientific-technical revolution affects all areas of social life. The problem of averting nuclear war,

the problem of rescuing mankind is particularly crucial today. Our epoch requires that we should thoroughly revise the stereotype ideas of the past, it requires our courage and creative spirit in searching for new paths and approaches in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, in the efforts to consolidate mutual interaction among communists for broad cooperation with all democratic and peace-loving forces. The restructuring and innovation processes in the USSR and in the other socialist countries, their active peace policy, based on the new political way of thinking, are an answer to this requirement of our epoch.

The revolutionary restructuring process, aimed at the achievement of a qualitatively new stage in socialism, based on scientific-technical revolution, on the overall democratization of the economic, political, and other spheres of social life, through the expansion of socialist self-management which is now taking place at the initiative and under the leadership of the BCP, is a response to the new realities and represents a challenge for us.

We express our confidence that your 40th National Congress will contribute to overcoming the difficulties of the communist movement in Britain, to consolidating its influence, and to rallying the left-wing and democratic forces to build up an effective left-wing alternative. In the future we will also continue to work for the development of relations between our two parties, for the sake of peace and socialism.

TU's Role Under Restructuring Reviewed

[Editorial report] AU191539 Sofia *Rabotnichesko Delo* in Bulgarian on 18 November devotes the entire page four, under the general heading "Renewal and Continuity," to a review of the "role, place, and functions of the trade unions in the model of the self-managing society." The page contains a 2,300-word article by Khristo Petkov, "director of the 'Protection of Interests' Department of the G. Dimitrov Trade Union Scientific Research Institute," entitled "New Elements in the Self-Management Model," and a 2,600-word unattributed report of a roundtable discussion between "Bulgarian and Soviet specialists in the trade unions' protective and constructive functions," entitled "Counterweight to Technocracy."

In his article Khristo Petkov first notes three main elements of the restructuring policy that directly affect the trade unions: the transformation of the structures of state into self-managing ones, "the new regional organization of the country," and "the withdrawal of the party from the structures of power and the direction of its attention to the political mechanisms of management." After explaining that these changes require a "new vision of trade union activities and structures," Petkov complains that "unfortunately we lack a modern sociopolitical theory that would reveal the trade unions' nature and place in the political system through the prism of the interests they protect."

Petkov sees two principal unresolved issues facing the trade unions, namely their "dual role, i.e. the relationship between the protective and constructive principle in their activities," and "their place in the political system." He then gives his views on how the trade unions should develop a "new organizational theory" for their new forms of work in the self-managing organizations, giving priority to their "protective function, fully implementing it throughout the whole chain of interests in the fields of work, living standards, and social security."

The report on the roundtable discussion lists the participants as "Ye. Klopov and Yu. Volkov from the Central Trade Union School in Moscow, and S. Vlaykov, V. Veselinov, N. Yosifov, V. Melteva, and I. Dinev, researchers in labor relations from the Bulgarian G. Dimitrov Institute," but gives no place or date for the meeting.

In answer to the first question, on what the trade unions should be like under the new conditions, S. Vlaykov quotes Gorbachev's statement that the trade unions should serve as a "counterweight to technocracy" and concentrate on "voicing and protecting the workers' direct interests." Vlaykov stresses that the unions "must not claim to express long-term, strategic, future goals and interests," as this is the task of a political party and is "inconsistent with their nature as a mass voluntary organization."

Asked their views on the postulate of the unions' role as a "guarantee for social management," Vlaykov considers that the unions can only fulfill this role if the workers are already convinced that the new form of socialist management is in their own true interests. He asks why enterprises are annually awarded in socialist competition, and not trade unions for achievements in protecting workers' interests. V. Veselinov emphasizes that one important function of the unions is to protect the workers' "noneconomic interests of all kinds" in labor relations, living standards and social security, since under self-management the workers' collectives have the powers to protect their economic interests themselves.

In the discussion of whether the unions are actually needed at all to protect the workers' interests "in a humane society," I. Dinev refers to a sociological study conducted in 1967 on party instructions, according to which some people thought that trade unions were no longer necessary, "because under communism we all have to work." In Dinev's view, "one of the main criteria for the state of the organization of the unions is the people's opinion concerning them." Ye. Klopov asks why the unions in the past have gradually become divorced from their protective function. He notes that "there is an evident tendency for the unions to become managers' assistants, while neglecting the need for them to be representatives and defenders of the workers," so that the workers become indifferent toward them. He continues: "In my view it is precisely due to the trade unions having been identified for many years with the

state's interests and due to their multifunctional nature that their role as representatives of the workers' masses has been reduced. This fact has long been known, but was reinforced in connection with the Polish experiment at the end of the seventies and start of the eighties. There was increased awareness of the need for a radical change, namely toward giving increased attention to the trade unions' protective function."

Yu. Volkov concludes the discussion stating that the trade unions will be required to continue to exercise their constructive and protective functions for the forseeable future, when necessary protecting the individual against the wish of the collective.

At the end of the report the newspaper recommends that the problems discussed at the meeting could usefully be discussed further in the workers' collectives and "be of benefit for the full participation of the trade unions in self-management."

Balkan Ecological Peace Forum

AU182023 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 Nov 87 p 4

[Nikolay Stefanov report: "An Idea Which Is Becoming Popular"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Bulgarian and Greek scientists engaged in the problems of environmental protection took place from 12 to 15 November 1987 in Pamporovo and Smolyan.

The meeting, organized within the framework of a world movement under the title Ecoforum of Peace, was attended by a representative of the Society for the Protection of Waters in Vojvodina, SFRY. [passage omitted].

The Pamporovo meeting has a special significance for increasing the prestige of the Ecoforum for Peace founded in Varna in 1986, as well as in connection with propagating the idea of ecological protection in the Balkans among scientists of our region. (The Greek delegates were university teachers from Saloniki and Athens, as well as activists from non-governmental ecological associations). The spirit of the meeting was reflected in the signed protocol, as well as in coordinated plans for purpose-oriented scientific, research, and propaganda activity, and as for cooperation with other countries in environmental protection measures in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. [passage omitted]

Heroin Seized in Customs Inspections

AU192100 Sofia BTA in English 2041 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 (BTA)—Customs officers at the Kapitan Andreevo border checkpoint detected a large consignment of smuggled heroin, 7.9 kg concealed in a motor car driven by a Turk resident of Holland. In a separate incident, a customs inspection of an international train bound for Western Europe at the Svilengrad Railway Station brought to light a total amount of 2.650 kg of heroin hidden at different places in the generally accessible areas of one railway carriage. The smuggler has not been identified.

New Metallurgical Products Reviewed

AU190933 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, Nov 19 (BTA)—Since the beginning of 1986, 57 new and improved technologies have been transferred in metallurgical enterprises. They have started to produce 63 new and 11 improved products.

The Metallurgical Combined Works "Lenin" (to the west of Sofia) put into operation the third 100-ton electric furnace and the second machine for continuous steel casting. This combine has also completed the construction of thremal-sizing [as received] capacities for production of high quality rolled steel. The "L. Brezhnev" Combined Works (also close to Sofia) put into operation equipment for vacuum-treatment of steel, and the "Georgi Damyanov" Combined Works (Central Bulgaria) transferred a technology for copper extraction.

New products of flat and pressed rolled stock have been introduced in non-ferrous metallurgy, like disks and wires for dentistry, German silver belts used for the production of telephones, aluminium rolled stock and aluminium alloys for the electronic industry and fine mechanical engineering. Production has started of new semiconductor materials for the needs of microelectronic and optoelectronic industries.

Discs of construction chrome-nickel and chrome-manganese-titanium steel, steel wires of high quality steel—these are only a part of the new products introduced in ferrous metallurgy.

The industry for extraction of mineral resources broadened its production with new materials like quartz highly homogenous sands, micro chalc [as received] and micro-talc-magnesite.

The small and medium-size enterprises organize small series production of special ferrous alloys.

According to Bulgarian specialists the main tasks standing before this branch are related to the in-depth processing of the resources and to the raising of the level of final processing. New extraction technologies will be transferred in ore-dressing factories.

Antarctic Expedition To Depart

AU181435 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 16 Nov 87 p 1

[Aleksandur Angelov report: "Bulgarians in Antarctica"]

[Excerpts] Geographical maps with different scales, colored, as well as black and white photographs, books, samples from rocks—everything in this office reminds us of the old dream to explore the Antarctica. Nevertheless,

for someone who enters for the first time, the most impressive object is a small Bulgarian flag pinned on the largest map (and this object is quite visible at first glance). Let us explain: we are at Sofia Kliment Okhridskiy University visiting the "headquarters" of a working group that is engaged in tracing the path of the first Bulgarian expedition to the Antarctica.

We interviewed Docent Borislav Kamenov, leader of the expedition, a few days before his departure for Antarctica. He stated as follows:

"The idea to build a permanent Bulgarian exploring base in Antarctica was born 3 years ago, and is part of a comprehensive program for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of our university. The practical preparatory work began immediately. We initially established contact with the USSR Arctic and Antarctica research institute in Leningrad. In addition to numerous scientific papers, sent to us by our Soviet colleagues, they invited four Bulgarian specialists to join the 33d Soviet Antarctica expedition in the 1987-88 season. They will travel on board the ship "Mikhail Somov" and visit four of the seven existing Soviet Antarctica stations." [passage omitted]

The small Bulgarian group will be assigned one more task: With the assistance of our Soviet colleagues they will select an appropriate location for the future, permanent Bulgarian station and they will begin with the construction work. [passage omitted] A part of Alexander I [Roman numeral one] island in the Belingshausen Sea has been chosen as the site. [passage omitted]

Docent Kamenov and Khristo Pimpirev, his colleague, will join an expedition of the British Antarctic Service and will spend most of the time alone on the island, in the company of two British citizens. [passage omitted] Theirs will be a chiefly geological task—analyzing the rocks of the island within the framework of a Bulgarian-British scientific program. [passage omitted].

Although geology is the chief subject of our expedition, the Bulgarian explorers will also cope with other applied scientific tasks, such as subjects in the field of metereology (producing weather forecasts that will be used by fishing vessels in the area), as well as in the ecological sphere. In the area of fundamental research the expedition will engage in observations of high energy space rays, and their interaction with the magnetic field of the earth. It will also deal with the expansion of radio waves, with glaciology, biology, psychology, and so forth. [passage omitted]

We are expecting more details about the specific results of the expedition next summer, when the Bulgarian scientists will return to our country. The fact that they are including Bulgaria's name to the names of approximately 20 states engaged in the exploration of the Antarctic region, once again demonstrates our homeland's increased scientific-technical potential and the tremendous assets of our socialist science.

U.S. Press Coverage of CSSR, 1968 Examined

AU191207 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Nov 87 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny Washington dispatch: "Strategic Interest—Instability; One of the Hopes Being Associated With Restructuring in the United States"]

[Text] The American press deals with Czechoslovakia incomparably more often now than, for instance, a year ago. American commentators are mainly interested in the extent to which restructuring in the Soviet Union is reflected in our country. This is not because, overnight, they have become supporters of socialism— they need not be suspected of that. Their interest is motivated by the general strategic interests of the United States, the strategic interests of a superpower with global, imperialist ambitions.

How does the American press view developments in our country? A typical headline of one of the November articles by Henry Kamm, special *New York Times* correspondent, reads: "Glasnost Has a Weaker Echo in Prague." Even though the author notes by way of introduction that Gorbachev's policy of changes "is re-echoed even in Czechoslovakia," this is still "not bold enough" for the taste of the American journalist.

Henry Kamm is trying to put into contrast "official changes" in Czechoslovakia, which he deems to be totally insufficient, with the opinion of "individual social thinkers who suggest ideas with a far broader impact." As an example he cites his conversation with a Czechoslovak economist who supposedly, as Henry Kamm claims, "suggested fundamental changes going far beyond the plans of President Gustav Husak's leadership."

Well, many different opinions on the direction, character, and speed of restructuring have been expressed in Czechoslovak information media within the framework of the public debate. After all, this is the purpose of a public debate and Czechoslovakia needs no assistance from the *New York Times* for that.

But the American information media has not said a single word about the public debate going on in the pages of Czechoslovak newspapers. The public debate on the three draft laws evidently does not fit into their image of contemporary Czechoslovakia. Just as was the case 19 years ago, Western journalists would like to give a say only to those "individual social thinkers" to whom they decide to give prominence.

The U.S. press and those who influence it are also trying to prove the need for a return to power of people who discredited themselves once before—in 1968. In this connection *The Washington Post* deduces from a general statement included in a reply by Soviet historian G. Smirnov to foreign journalists' questions at a press conference in Moscow [on 4 November] that the Soviet leadership will allegedly reassess its attitude to the Czechoslovak events of 1968. Echoing this, *The New York Times* quotes a Prague "dissident" who says: "This would usher in a completely new situation here." And that, evidently, is what certain forces in the United States would like to see happening.

Writing in the *Foreign Affairs* journal this summer, William Luers, former U.S. ambassador to the CSSR, reminded the makers of American foreign policy of Czechoslovakia's "special strategic importance" for the West, in view of its geographic location.

In October the New York Institute for East-West Strategic Studies staged a conference where a number of American "Sovietologists" expressed the view that developments in the European socialist countries were of special importance, also for the course of restructuring in the Soviet Union. It was argued that if developments in these countries "got out of the communist parties' control," this would also slow down the progress of restructuring in the USSR.

William Pfaff, a commentator of the *International Herald Tribune*, lamented at the conference that, in spite of this, there is supposedly "a long-term gradual loss of interest on the part of the United States in developments in Europe, notably in Eastern Europe." Pfaff regards this as a mistake because, in his opinion, a certain period of "instability in East European countries" is in the offing. According to Pfaff, American policy should make better use of this.

As Pfaff put it, the target should be the "political autonomy of East European countries," to which the West would grant "security guarantees" so that they could be led to the road of neutrality!

In other words—Europe with NATO, but without the Warsaw Pact and, above all, without the Soviet Union and against it.

USSR's Vorotnikov on Direct Relations

AU191848 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 87 p 1

[Interview with Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Arnost Bak and Jozef Sedlak: "Let Us Be Bolder Regarding Direct Relations Among Enterprises"—date and place not given]

[Text] In *Pravda* on Monday [16 November] we extensively reported on the visit by the RSFSR Government delegation headed by Vitaliy Vorotnikov in the Pokrok united agricultural cooperative in Ostrov. In a lively discussion Comrade Vorotnikov took—in some cases almost detailed—interest in the results that are being achieved not only in the natural indicators and the post-harvest processing of corn for seed, but, above all, in economics and, especially, in the profitability of

animal production. There was also an extensive discussion on the results of the direct relations between the Pokrok united agricultural cooperative in Ostrov and two kolkhozes—the Pobeda and Lenin—in the Saratov Oblast.

After the discussion, our staff journalists asked Comrade Vorotnikov for an interview, in which—answering their questions—he told them, among other things:

[Bratislava *Pravda*] In the discussion you stressed the conviction about the need to more comprehensively foster the development of direct relations between Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises. What is your opinion of the possibility or the need to establish more broadly conceived production associations, within the framework of which direct interenterprise relations would develop, for example, of setting up an association of our own and Saratov's corn-growers?

[Vorotnikov] First of all I would like to offer thanks for the exemplary results which, thanks to the creative development of direct production relations, have been achieved by the Ostrov cooperative and our partner kolkhozes in the Saratov Oblast. This is evidence that there is no need to wait for instructions from above, but—in order to develop direct relations between enterprises—make the use of the possibilities offered by the resolutions of the CSSR and USSR Governments. Regarding the second part of the question, which was also posed in the discussion, I, personally, do not think that there is need to set up any roof or supraenterprise agencies for developing direct relations between enterprises. Let us avoid any centralization, any administrative bodies, or—if you want—any bureaucracy of supraenterprise agencies or international supraenterprise organizations. Yes, cooperation among states, governments, ministries, and branches will develop, but it will be possible to develop this cooperation informally only through developing direct relations among enterprises, among their work collectives. This is the decisive thing if we want to, and we both want to, proceed faster toward this goal. This fact is also affirmed by the results of the development of direct relations between the Ostrov and the Saratov cooperative farmers, results which are worth emulating.

[Bratislava *Pravda*] However, their successful development is being prevented by some problems which are not being resolved, for example, as regards setting prices for mutually provided services, or when it comes to the imposition of duties [preclievani] of materials and machinery that are moving between our and your enterprises, and other things. Cooperative farmers and kolkhozniks are solving this in their own way, but higher state agencies must provide definite instructions.

[Vorotnikov] We are aware of the price problem, and I can say that we are intensively working on resolving it. We also will have to put in order the rights [prava] arising from direct relations between enterprises on border crossings. The problems about which you speak do exist, and I am convinced that they will be resolved for the benefit of both sides and thus stimulate the desirable relations of direct production cooperation between Soviet and Czechoslovak enterprises. The enterprises which already are working on the basis of direct relations serve as an example in many respects.

[Bratislava *Pravda*] As it was also heard in the course of the discussion, one should not interfere with instructions from above, but instead should offer advice to help find a common denominator for mutual clearing [vyuctovanie] and development of cooperation.

[Vorotnikov] I agree with Comrade Sedlak, chairman of the Ostrov cooperative, who said that our kolkhozniks always come to an agreement with your cooperative farmers, and vice versa. In such a way that even with the existing price problems the agreement is advantageous for both sides as well as for society. The results of their work affirm this.

[Bratislava *Pravda*] Many proposals were heard in the discussion on how to accelerate the solution of some problems in the interest of developing direct relations. A very interesting point was the proposal on the possibility within the experiment to create intraenterprise prices which would respect mutual advantageousness. These prices would be decided by enterprises cooperating on the basis of direct relations without the intervention of the administrative agencies.

[Vorotnikov] I endorse such experiments from the depth of my heart, and I am convinced that the Ostrov cooperative farmers and the Saratov kolkhozniks could be a model here. I think that this could also be utilized of in a broader concept when, for example, chemists-producers of herbicides would join the ranks of corn-growers. Possibilities for this exist, and economic accountability is a good base. Experience acquired from such an experiment—and not only in agriculture—would certainly help to accelerate the solution of the problem of prices, mutual clearing, and so forth.

[Bratislava *Pravda*] What would you like to say in conclusion?

[Vorotnikov] I would like to thank the Ostrov cooperative farmers as well as our Saratov kolkhozniks for the initiative in developing direct relations between their enterprises, as well as for the remarkable results which they had achieved. I would like to express the conviction that next year they will achieve such a harvest no longer on 1,000 hectares, but on 10,000 hectares, and that this direct cooperation among enterprises as direct producers will continue to deepen and expand. I would like to express one more conviction: that the feat of the Ostrov cooperative farmers and their partners in the Pobeda and Lenin's kolkhozes in the Saratov Oblast will find in our own, as well as in your country, equally dedicated and energetic followers.

Official Receives Vatican Representatives
LD192021 Prague CTK in English
1506 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Prague Nov 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received here Thursday representative of the Vatican Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Council for public affairs of the Church.

In a discussion attended also by Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, the two sides focused mainly on the necessity of averting the danger of war, the strengthening of peace in the world and the development of friendly cooperation among nations. Jaromir Johanes explained in detail Czechoslovakia's and the socialist countries' initiatives directed at this aim.

Jaruzelski Greets Husak During Overflight
LD200125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1700 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President, while flying over Czechoslovak Territory. Wojciech Jaruzelski is on his way to the Republic of Greece.

Official on Restructuring in Power Industry
AU191600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
17 Nov 87 p 4

[Interview with Engineer Karel Cadan, candidate of sciences, section chief at the CSSR Ministry of Fuels and Power, by Pavel Paral: "Economic Accountability Adjusted to Conditions"; place and date not specified]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Paral] Wherein lie the specific conditions of the fuel-power complex as regards the restructuring of the economic mechanism?

[Cadan] In coal mining, they lie, first and foremost, in the continuously deteriorating geological conditions in the mines, which objectively predetermine different levels of cost-intensiveness in individual mines, and different levels in the quality of their output. In the power industry, the impossibility of storing electricity requires the availability of appropriate contingency reserves in the generation and distribution capacities to cover demand during peak hours, which has an adverse effect on the profitability of the united power grid. [passage omitted]

Despite these limitations, adequate conditions exist to apply complete economic accountability and the principle of self-financing, notably in the gas sector and, to a certain extent, also in the power industry. Their application in coal and uranium mining will be more complicated.

[Paral] What should economic accountability that is adapted to the conditions in the coal industry look like?

[Cadan] I believe that the application of complete economic accountability and the principle of self-financing in the coal industry is constrained, above all, by the continuous decline in the generation of financial resources by the coal industry, owing to the aforementioned deterioration in natural conditions and the plan to gradually reduce the production of coal. The uniform measure of profit foreseen in the comprehensive restructuring of wholesale prices—4.5 percent in relation to the value of production assets—means that not only the coal industry, but also the power industry, will operate at a deficit. [passage omitted]

[Paral] Is the closure of highly unprofitable mines contemplated?

[Cadan] In 1986, although the coal industry as a whole was profitable, there were some 42 concerned enterprises within the jurisdiction of the sector of fuels and power operating at a loss. This loss totaled about Kcs5 billion. Most of the loss-making mines were deep mines. [passage omitted] The number of loss-making enterprises and the total loss will decline after the restructuring of the wholesale prices of solid fuels that will take effect on 1 January 1989, but we will still have mining enterprises operating at a great loss.

The closure of highly unprofitable mines must be assessed, on the one hand, from the viewpoint of the long-term needs of the fuel-power balance and, on the other, from sociopolitical viewpoints. [passage omitted]

[Paral] What are the specific results of preparations for restructuring the economic mechanism within the sector of fuels and power?

[Cadan] The general directors of concerns are now drawing up their proposals for a possible model of intra-enterprise management in these concerns after they become state enterprises. We have submitted to the appropriate intersectoral agencies our views with regard to the application of some specifics in restructuring the economic mechanism within the sector of fuels and power. The Crude Oil and Gas Industry concern in Bratislava and the Power Research Institute in Prague will test the new economic conditions as of 1 January 1988, within the framework of the "comprehensive experiment." We have already put forward the relevant proposals.

[Paral] Thank you for the interview.

Honecker To Visit France 'Shortly'

LD191950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Paris, 19 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state Council, is shortly to travel to France on an official visit. French foreign minister Jean-Bernard Raimond announced this to the press in Paris today.

The French news agency AFP reports that informed sources have named the first half of January as the time of the visit. It will be the first by a GDR head of state to France. Former French Premier Laurent Fabius visited Berlin in June 1985, the first high-ranking French official to do so.

Honecker's Condolences on Grishyavichus Death

AU191510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 87 p 1

[ND item: "Condolences on the Death of Pyatras P. Grishyavichus; Erich Honecker Sends Condolences to Mikhail Gorbachev"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram of condolences to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev,

The SED Central Committee received with deep shock the news of the death of Comrade Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Permit me to convey to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Lithuanian Communists, and to the relatives of the dear departed our deepest sympathy on this heavy loss.

In the GDR, too, Comrade Grishyavichus was known as a steadfast fighter for peace and social progress and as a passionate patriot and internationalist. With Comrade Grishyavichus we lose a loyal friend, who gained great merits in consolidating the fraternal bonds between our parties, our states, and our peoples. We will always honor his memory.

With communist greetings,

E. Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

USSR Education Officials Pay Official Visit

AU191511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday [16 November] a delegation of Soviet public education functionaries arrived in Berlin for a working visit. It is headed by USSR Deputy Minister of Education Vladimir Shadrikov. In talks in the Ministry of Education, in the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and in the Volk und Wissen Publishing House the guests will acquaint themselves with the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the area of public education. The focus is an exchange of experiences to further perfect schools providing general education, in particular to develop and implement new curricula and books in practical school work. In addition, questions of further qualification of teachers in the process of pedagogical work are being discussed. During its stay in the GDR, the delegation will visit institutions of public education and vocational training in Berlin and in Potsdam Bezirk.

UN Envoy Speaks at Committee Session

LD200343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] UN/New York, 19 Nov 87 ADN—Ambassador Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and GDR permanent representative at the UN, called for the creation of a comprehensive system of world peace and international security. Speaking to the first main committee of the 42d UN General Assembly, he said Thursday that what is sought is a system in which problems are solved exclusively by peaceful means. The current world situation requires a start be made now to create the foundations for a world without nuclear weapons or the use of force.

Since the submission of a corresponding proposal by the socialist states, a new attitude on security, in line with the present objective necessities, is playing a pioneering role, Ott said. One of the realizations by which one must be guided in this is that, in the nuclear age, war can no longer be a means of politics. Once unleashed between alliances equipped with nuclear weapons, war will be the end of politics and will mean the certain destruction of mankind. Peace and security in the nuclear-space age can only be achieved jointly. This requires each side to take account of each others security interests.

Arms limitation and disarmament hold a key place in this process. For that reason, the GDR attaches the greatest importance to the treaty between the USSR and the United States on medium-range missiles. It has done everything dependent on it to promote this treaty. As a result of the treaty, the way will be smoothed for further disarmament steps, for instance, reducing strategic offensive weapons, strengthening the ABM Treaty, and banning chemical weapons and nuclear tests.

At the dividing line between the two military coalitions, the GDR has a particular interest in reducing weapons in Europe to a level eliminating the aggressive capabilities of both sides. The proposals by the GDR and CSSR for a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe are aimed in this direction.

It is also necessary to increase the UN's contribution to the peaceful settlement of conflicts. The GDR, Ambassador Ott promised, will be a reliable and predictable partner—on the basis of its policy of active dialogue, of reason and realism—for all concerned with the preservation of the human right to live a secure life in peace.

State-Church Relationship Presented at UN

AU161801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 87 p 5

["GDR Informs United Nations about State-Church Relationship"]

[Text] New York (ADN)—There were numerous church highlights in the GDR in the past few months that illustrated the state's understanding with the church, as well as the readiness to help solve global problems together and to promote social development. This is what GDR representative Prof Dr Anneliese Saelzler stated before the third main committee of the UN General Assembly on 12 November. This body is now discussing the item "elimination of all forms of religious intolerance." Prof Saelzler gave an account of the Evangelical Church Days in Berlin this June of the rally of Catholics in Dresden, of the reconstruction of the Berlin synagogue with state support, and of the filling of the post of rabbi of the Jewish communities in the GDR, a post which had been vacant for some time.

Axen, LCY's Zarkovic Discuss Party Work

LD191916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 19 Nov (ADN)—Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, for talks. In the course of the friendly meeting, Axen informed the Yugoslav politician about the creative work of the GDR's workers to fulfill the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress.

Vidoje Zarkovic presented key points of the work of the LCY to realize the program for the stabilization of the socio-economic situation in Yugoslavia, which was decided by the 13th LCY party Congress.

The two parties to the talk underlined the fact that good chances exist to reduce confrontation and to attain detente by means of the close collaboration of all progressive and peaceful forces, and by means of the policy of dialogue and cooperation. The meeting of the representatives of 178 parties, organizations and movements at Moscow gave new impetus to the growth and strengthening of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Hermann Axen and Vidoje Zarkovic welcomed the treaty to be signed during the summit meeting on 7 December between the USSR and the United States, concerning the double-zero option for nuclear medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, as being the first encouraging step toward disarmament.

It was stated in agreement that bilateral cooperation, in accord with the guidelines agreed in 1985 during Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to Yugoslavia, is developing and flourishing.

TANJUG Report on Meeting

LD191910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, November 19 (TANJUG)—The safeguarding of peace and stepping-up of disarmament are the most important goals of the international community, as top-level officials of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Vidoje Zarkovic and Hermann Axen, respectively, assessed here today.

Zarkovic and Axen assessed as positive all steps leading to disarmament, especially the headway in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

The LCY-SED cooperation has attained a high level and the recent visit of GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker to Yugoslavia and his talks with highest Yugoslav officials have stimulated the promotion of productive cooperation between the two countries in all areas, as the two party officials set out.

Vidoje Zarkovic, who is on a two-day working visit to the GDR, today met also with Gunter Zieber, head of the International Department of the SED Central Committee.

Axen Meets Indian Communist Party Delegation

LD192040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 18 Nov (ADN)—A delegation from the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [PJ-M] led by Samar Mukherjee [name as received], member of the Politburo of the CPI-M Central Committee, was received in the Central Committee building on Wednesday for friendly talks by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During a comradely exchange of opinions, the politicians discussed topical problems of the international situation and the policy of both parties for fulfilling the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 12th CPJ-M Congress.

The two sides agreed that peace is the highest possession of the peoples, on the maintenance of which depend the solutions to the problems moving humanity. They underlined the fact that the aversion of the danger of humanity's demise in a nuclear catastrophe make a necessity of halting the arms race on earth and the prevention of its extension into space, as well as decisive steps toward nuclear disarmament.

The parties welcomed the agreement in principle between the United States and the Soviet Union on the conclusion of an agreement on the worldwide removal of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and expressed the expectation that the agreed-upon meetings between the highest representatives of the USSR and the USSR and the United States might bring results on the issue of a reduction in strategic offensive weapons and the prevention of stationing weapons in space.

The two politicians assessed the recent meeting in Moscow of the representatives of 178 parties and movements as an outstanding event that gave the worldwide peace movement new impetus, confidence, and strength.

In the further course of the talks, Hermann Axen briefed his guest on the SED'S activities and experiences in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, as well as in carrying out an active policy of dialogue and cooperation, particularly toward the FRG and other Western European states.

Samar Mukherjee paid tribute to the achievements of building socialism in the GDR and to the SED policy directed toward securing peace. Pointing to the agreements and results of Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG, he expressed his appreciation of the GDR'S committed work in the interests of the policy of reason and realism.

Touching upon topical problems of India's domestic and foreign policies, Samar Mukherjee explained the CPI-M policy on fulfilling the resolutions of the party's Central Committee meeting of August 1987.

Hermann Axen and Samar Mukherjee noted with satisfaction that the relations beween the two parties were developing and deepening in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Official Discusses Radiation Protection

AU161435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—A GDR delegation headed by Georg Sitzlack, state secretary and president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, held 2 days of talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, aimed at reaching agreement between the GDR and Austria on the exchange of information and experience in the field of radiation protection. It was agreed to continue the talks.

Reichelt Receives SPD Presidium Member Hauff

DW191310 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Dr Hans Reichelt, minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management, today had talks with Dr Volker Hauff, SPD Bundestag group deputy chairman and SPD Presidium member. Minister Reichelt briefed the visitor and his delegation on the GDR's environmental protection measures and projects. They discussed opportunities for the implementation of the invironmental protection agreement signed during Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG. They agreed that cooperation on the basis of equality also served the political dialogue between the two German states. Dr Hauff visited the Schoenerlinde sewerage plant near Berlin this morning, which gave him an idea of sewage treatment in the capital. [passage omitted]

Stress Improving Elbe

LD191409 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2115 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] In Berlin today, Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water management, and Volker Hauff, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, discussed the further shaping of relations between the governments of the GDR and the FRG in the field of environmental protection. Minister Reichelt spoke about various GDR measures and plans to protect the natural environment. He told his guest about the great efforts to improve the waters, particularly the Elbe and its tributaries. This involves the construction of many industrial and municipal purification plants, and of plants to retain and use water pollutants in the region of Pirna, Dresden, Meissen, and other towns. The GDR Government was expending considerable sums on this. The results of efforts to keep the air clean and to reduce cross-border pollution are also diverse. By this means, the GDR is fulfilling international obligations.

The partners in the talks agreed that cooperation on the basis of equal rights in environmental protection promote and further political dialogue and the normalization of the relations between the two German states.

GDR-SFRY Joint Committee Concludes Talks

AU191541 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday [17 November] talks were concluded in Berlin between the chairmen of the Joint Committee for Scientific and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY. The delegations were headed by Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Radovan Makic, member of the SFRY FEC.

They both stated that the basic agreements with leading SFRY representatives as a result of the official and friendly visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the

SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, are also being successfully implemented in the field of economic relations. This is shown above all by the increase in mutual goods deliveries for the benefit of both sides within the framework of long-term accords in the basic industries sector and of treaties and agreements on industrial cooperation and specialization.

Both sides discussed tasks with regard to further deepening the economic relations, especially in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, and electronics, as well as metallurgy and chemical industry.

Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and SFRY Ambassador Milan Predojevic participated in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation.

Krolikowski Receives British Minister
AU121505 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 87 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers received Antony Newton, secretary of state for health of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday [10 November] for a talk. He briefed the visitor on the achievements and successes that have been accomplished in the field of health in the GDR. Great work has been done in implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions, and social protection is being granted for all members of society through the states' activities.

Both sides concurred that bilateral cooperation in the sphere of health and medical science following the conclusion of the 1977 health agreement is developing positively. In addition, they expressed mutual interest in further intensifying relations. [passage omitted]

Goetting Visits Swedish Parliament 12 Nov
AU170909 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Correspondent's dispatch: "Tribute to Good Relations Between the GDR and Sweden"]

[Excerpt] Stockholm—On Thursday [12 November] Ingemund Bengtsson, president of the Swedish Parliament, received Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, for a talk. During the friendly meeting the two sides paid tribute to the high level of relations between the two countries in all areas. In this connection, Ingemund Bengtsson recalled the lasting impression a visit by Erich Honecker in June last year left on the Swedish public.

The two expressed the hope that the upcoming conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles will be a first important step toward further decisive disarmament measures. They stressed their intention to strengthen good-neighborly relations that serve peace across the Baltic Sea. [passage omitted]

Foreign Trade Minister Holds Talks in Madrid
DW191255 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] GDR Minister of Foreign Trade Gerhard Beil held talks in Madrid today with Spanish Government representatives, other leading politicians, and entrepreneurs about expanding economic relations. (Francisco Granados), vice president of the Spanish parliament, offered the cooperation of the economic commission in supporting new forms of cooperation between the two countries. During the talks, the Spanish partners praised the rapid development of cooperation in the last 2 years. Both sides stated that the high level of the GDR's production and economic capabilities and the efficiency of Spanish industry offered many opportunities to increase the goods exchange. Specific measures were discussed to that end and for the purpose of expanding industrial-technological cooperation, in particular in machine-building and electrical engineering and electronics. Representatives of big Spanish companies announced their intention to visit the GDR next year with a delegation of the entrepreneurs association.

Radio on Imperialism's Capability for Peace
DW161305 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1205 GMT 15 Nov 87

[From the "Replies to Listeners' Questions" program]

[Text] A listener from Leipzig writes: I read with interestthe *Neues Deutschland* article by Comrade Kurt Hager on 28 October. I would like to know whether imperialism is really capable of peace, because aggressiveness is part of its nature. Heinz Winter answers our listener's question.

That question has often been asked since the SED-SPD document on the controvery of ideologies and common security was publicized. Therefore, I am answering it with pleasure. How do I see the problem?

To begin with, I understand the skepticism that is often expressed in such questions. After all, we all have had bitter experiences with imperialism. A system that virtually glorified war, unleashed world wars, and is now doing everything to conquer space as a new battlefield by using SDI—such a social system is supposed to be capable of peace? At this point I am beginning to wonder. Who is it investing billions in arms research and pursuing a Star Wars strategy? Strictly speaking, it is the military-industrial complex in the United States and NATO.

However, large sectors of the bourgeoisie and many governments of capitalist states refuse to join in. We all know enough examples of such quarters increasingly turning toward the ideas of peace and working for a coalition of common sense, instead of confrontation marked by the lack of it. Because the military-industrial complex still has tremendous power and consequently will have an influence on international developments for a long time to tome, we keep to our Marxist-Leninist analysis that expansionism and the danger of war still are inherent in imperialism. We have to see that quite clearly because it is a challenge to us and the world not to be slackening in our struggle for peace and disarmament efforts. Because that part of monopoly capital—the military-industrial complex—will, in fact, have to be made capable of peace by the power of the better example and not least by changes in the structure of interests. In that respect, I should make a few additional remarks.

It is correct—the law of the aggressive and expansionist nature of imperialism continues to hold true. But like every social law, it only applies as a tendency. A countertendency is publicly beginning to develop within that social order. It is embodied by those masses and those monopolies whose economic interests are based outside the arms industry. They are already reacting to the fact that high-technology armament undermines and deforms more and more noticeably the whole of the internal and international capitalist economic mechanism.

Analyzing current international developments, we realize that those very contradictions contain starting points—rooted in the imperialist system proper—for turning towards disarmament, peaceful coexistence, and peaceful competition of the systems. Kurt Hager also addresses the problem in the article mentioned by you. He writes—and I quote—the question remains, therefore, whether a different development of capitalism is possible, a development without the arms race and without the total militarization of the economy. And he answers: Such possiblity has been created by countries like Finland, Austria, Switzerland, and others.

Thus, it is not only by our influence or by the influence of the peace movement that it is possible to tranform arms production into peace production. It certainly is a long and difficult road, but it is realistic and possible. Therefore, it is also correct to say that imperialism at our time when a war between the social systems would mean the end of mankind is no longer incapable of peace. And in order that this positive tendency may become the only prevailing tendency, no one—neither we socialists, nor the international peace movement, nor the pacifist camp of the international bourgeoisie—should remain inactive.

Finnish Communists Pay Official Visit

AU161650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Nov 87 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Communist Party of Finland headed by Veikko Vantanen, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee, was in the GDR for a study visit on 10 and 11 November 1987. During its stay in Berlin and Potsdam it acquainted itself with the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department, and Horst Wambutt, director of the Basic Materials Industry Department, received the delegation.

Central Committee Greets British CP

AU171257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[ND item: "SED Greets Party Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain; Message from Erich Honecker to the Delegates"]

[Text] East Berlin/London (ND)—On Wednesday [14 November] the 40th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain began in London's working-class district of Hammersmith.

The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker:

Dear Comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 40th Party Congress and all members of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

The communists of the GDR and Great Britain are linked by long-standing and friendly relations. We are following with feelings of solidarity your persistent struggle for the interests of the workers class and the working people in Great Britain. We have special appreciation for the active commitment of the British Communists to the safeguarding of peace and to averting the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Our parties work jointly with all forces of peace, reason, and realism for a change toward disarmament and detente in international relations. The constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, as well as the activities of the worldwide peace movement, have created concrete conditions for that.

The agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States to conclude a treaty on the global elimination of their land-based medium-range missiles of longer and shorter range can clear the way for nuclear disarmament, the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the earth, and the prevention of the militarization of space.

With its policy of peaceful coexistence, the GDR is making an active contribution to security and detente in Europe. It does everything in its power so that war will never again start from German soil but only peace.

On the basis of the 11th SED Congress resolutions our socialist states continues its proven policy aimed at the well-being of the people.

The SED Central Committee wishes your Party Congress much success. May your discussions and resolutions contribute to strengthening the fighting force and to consolidating the ranks of your party and lend fresh impetus to Great Britain's working people in their struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

Honecker Greets Angola on Anniversary
AU121420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[ND item: "Congratulations on the Anniversary of the Independence of the People's Republic of Angola; Erich Honecker Telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf, I convey most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to you, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and the Angolan people on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

Under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Angolan people are struggling with courage and determination to safeguard the revolutionary achievements and to defend their sovereignty. In this struggle, the GDR stands at the side of the Angolan people.

I note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples are developing steadily. I am convinced that the trusting cooperation in the joint struggle to safeguard peace, to bring about social progress, to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid will further deepen on this basis.

I wish you much success, as well as good health and well-being for your responsible work for the benefit of the Angolan people.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Greets International Students Union
AU171320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[ND item: "Students in the Forefront of the Struggle for Peace; Greetings from Erich Honecker to 15th Congress of International Union of Students in Havana"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the 15th Congress of the International Union of Students [IUS] in Havana:

Dear friends: On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, I convey cordial greetings to you, the representative body of the IUS member organizations, and wish your talks much success.

At a time when historic decisions are being taken for the future of mankind, the 15th IUS Congress holds talks on the future tasks of the democratic students movement. We are certain that the IUS member organizations will continue to stand in the forefront of the young fighters for peace on our globe and work with all their strength to put an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent it from spreading into space. Their "Students for Peace, Against Nuclear War" drive supports the efforts to forge a worldwide coalition of reason and realism so as to avoid a nuclear inferno. You can continue to rely on the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community.

The solidarity activities of IUS for the peoples struggling for national and social liberation, its commitment to create a just international economic system, to overcome underdevelopment and starvation, and to protect and preserve our national environment have met with worldwide recognition. With their "Education—a Right and not a Privilege" initiative they work for the realization of a decisive human right in all countries of the world. In the spirit of peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity, the IUS is making an active contribution to the preparation of the 13th World Youth and Students Festival in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989.

We are convinced that true to the ideals of the founder of the IUS, your 15th Congress will contribute to bringing closer together the progressive students movement in the struggle for a nuclear-free world, for peace, disarmament, and development, for the realization of the right to education and of the students' interests. You may rest assured that you can always rely on the sympathy and support of the GDR.

Friendship!

E. Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Preface in Book on Indira Gandhi

AU191132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—"I Raise My Voice for the Cause of Peace" is the title of a book with speeches, writings, and interviews by Indira Gandhi, some of which have not been published in German. The book was presented to the public by Akademie-Verlag at a press conference in the Berlin Club of Cultural Workers on Tuesday [17 November].

In a preface Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, pays tribute to the tireless work and commitment of the Indian head of government, who was assassinated on 31 October 1984, for peace, nuclear disarmament, and equal international cooperation. He stresses: "I am pleased that this book will provide a new opportunity for many people to get more first-hand knowledge about the work, thoughts, and ideals of Indira Gandhi, the long-standing leader of the friendly Indian people." In his preface, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi calls the publication of this book "a beautiful sign of recognition" for the politician, who is highly esteemed in India and abroad.

The book is published on the 70th anniversary of Indira Gandhi's birth on 19 November. It contains statements on Indian foreign policy, international issues, problems of developing countries, and on relations between India and the GDR. Separate chapters are dedicated to the internal conditions of the subcontinent and to the personality of this remarkable woman. The Indian Government's official obituary for Indira Gandhi concludes the collection.

Schabowski Addresses to Workers Militia

AU171024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Nov 87 p 8

[Text] (ND)—On Thursday [12 November] the traditional annual conference of the commanders of the Berlin workers militia looked at a balance sheet of the past training year. In his address to the commanders, Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, praised the reliable work of the workers' militia as a contribution to implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions. Under the leadership of the party of the workers' class, the greatest construction work in the history of our people has been accomplished, and the workers' class itself has undertaken the task of defending the achievements. In a special manner, the members of the workers' militia are linking daily good work aimed at the comprehensive fulfillment of the national economic plan with the active commitment to peace. This is the basis for the great respect it enjoys in society. In the year of the 750th anniversary of Berlin, this has not least been demonstrated by the festive historic parade. The image of the Brandenburg Gate defended by the armed workers' class that was presented by the Berlin workers' militia unit at the festive parade, has again gone around the whole world after 26 years as a symbol of the rescue of peace in August 1961.

The speaker stressed the priority of the struggle to prevent a world war and praised the upcoming summit meeting between the USSR and the United States as a significant event. The start of disarmament by eliminating an entire category of nuclear weapons proves the correctness of the GDR policy aimed at forging a worldwide coalition of reason and realism serving the primary vital interest of mankind. At the same time, this requires vigilance toward all the machinations of the most aggressive imperialist circles. The bold peace program of the Soviet Union as well as the GDR peace initiatives open up the way for the joint security of the two world systems at an increasingly lower level of armament for which the only criterion should be defense capability.

Within the framework of the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it was clearly shown what a pioneering role the first socialist country in the world has played and is playing in banning war from history. Guenter Schabowski thanked the members of the Berlin workers militia on behalf of the SED Bezirk leadership for their high fighting morale, their commitment, and the loyal discharge of their duties in their peace mission, and decorated 20 commanders, noncommissioned officers, and fighters for outstanding achievements.

In the discussion, emphasis was placed on the tasks set for 1988, the 35th year of the workers militia. The conference was attended by members of the Bezirk Leadership Secretariat and the first secretaries of the SED Kreis leaderships. Also present were Peter Miethe, deputy director of the SED Central Committee Security Department, and Major General Wolfgang Krapp, director of the Militant Groups Department in the Interior Ministry.

Kessler, Mecklinger Visit Leipzig Youth Fair

DW191250 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler today visited the Tomorrow's Master Workmen central fair in Leipzig. He said in an interview that the level of the young people's scientific-technological performance has improved remarkably. He said they demonstrated even better than before their intention to emphasize the advantages of socialism in peaceful work.

Health Minister Ludwig Mecklinger also expressed appreciation for the exhibits. The young people of his department had, in particular, pushed the use of computers in diagnostics. New methods were also applied in the care of handicapped children and young people as well as in the better use of domestic medications, he said.

In Berlin today, FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch awarded outstanding innovators. He said that the trade union federation had always advocated developing the innovative activity as a specific form of power and democratic co-determination by the working people in scientific-technological and economics processes.

Leaders' Public Appearances 5-10 Nov

AU131028 [Editorial Report] East Berlin *Neues Deutschland* in German from 6 to 11 November reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended a gala marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in East Berlin on 6 November: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer (7-8 Nov, p 1).

The following GDR leaders attended the opening of the 30th Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow in East Berlin on 9 November: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Kurt Hager and Werner Jarowinsky, secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council (10 Nov, p 1).

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Vu Van, editor-in-chief of the *Xay Dung Dang* magazine, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, in East Berlin on 6 November (7-8 Nov, p 2).

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a celebration marking the 100th anniversary of writer Arnold Zweig's birth in East Berlin on 10 November (11 Nov, p 1).

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation from the PPR Supreme Court headed by its president, Prof Dr Adam Lopatka, member of the PZPR Central Committee, in East Berlin on 10 November (11 Nov, p 2).

Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Antony Newton, secretary of state for health of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in East Berlin on 10 November (11 Nov, p 2).

Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, handed over the key for the 300,000th apartment in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 5 November (6 Nov, p 1).

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, attended a celebration marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Kiev; date not given (7-8 November, p 2).

Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation from the PZPR Warsaw City Committee headed by Stefan Opera, secretary of the City Party Committee, in East Berlin on 5 November (6 November, p 16). Guenter Schabowski also paid tribute to collectives in the Television Electronics Work in East Berlin on 6 November (7-8 Nov, p 16).

Hungary Reportedly To Participate in Olympics

LD200933 Hamburg DPA in German 0841 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Budapest (DPA)—Hungary has decided at the highest political level definitely in favor of taking part in the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988. On 10 December, the country's National Olympic Committee (NOC) will adopt and subsequently announce a formal decision in Budapest. This was reported to DPA by a reliable source. Hungary will therefore probably be the first socialist country to announce its participation in the games in South Korea.

DPA has learned that the CSSR'S NOC will also formally announce its participation in the Seoul games a day later in Prague. It appears that the signal for participation has already been set at a political level in the CSSR. The USSR'S NOC stated in Moscow, when questioned, that there is unlikely to be a Soviet decision on Seoul before January. The NOC is aware, however, "that some socialist countries have already made a decision," a committee spokesman said. A spokesman for the GDR'S NOC said in East Berlin: A decision will be made "at the appropriate time." [passage omitted]

Pozsgay Says 'New Parties Cannot Be Taboo'

PM200929 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 Nov 87 p 12

[Interview with MSZMP Central Committee member Imre Pozsgay by Bjarne Nitovuori: "Multiparty System Possible in Hungary"]

[Text] It is not at all unthinkable that at some point in the future there will be other parties in Hungary alongside the Communist party. So hinted one of Hungary's leading politicians, Imre Pozsgay, during a visit to Finland.

He did not say this straight out. The question is a controversial one in Hungary, but it is being discussed, and that in itself is remarkable.

Pozsgay put it like this:

"The question of new parties cannot be taboo. We cannot simply state in advance that there can be only one party. On the other hand, we cannot take as our point of departure that a multiparty system is the only possible one."

According to Pozsgay a political reform, meaning greater pluralism, is needed. But pluralism can be achieved in many ways. "First, we will take a few steps in that direction and then we will see what forms of expression it can be given," he pointed out.

"I myself am member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and of its Central Committee and that is why I would like to see my party retain its leading role in the future too. But it is not an everlasting gift from God; it is rather something that the party must exert itself to retain," Pozsgay said.

The question of political reform has become an increasingly urgent one in Hungary since economic reforms ran into great difficulties. Imre Pozsgay said that people have now realized that economic problems are due not only to shortcomings in the economy, but also due to factors that lie deeper in the structure of society.

These conclusions have led to certain ideological reassessments, including the issue of the attitude to property rights, Pozsgay said.

The political reforms that are now on the agenda mean, among other things, that citizens will be given greater freedom and also greater responsibility. Some of the responsibility and the risk that hitherto have been in the hands of the "state power"—as Pozsgay put it—should be dispersed among the citizens.

In the near future three different operations in that direction will be carried out. The state and the party will be divorced, greater stress will be put on the role of parliament, and the ability of citizens to have direct involvement in decisions will be increased.

For example, a new law on referenda, a law on self-government, a law on the decision-making process in the machinery of state, and a new budget law are being prepared. All these laws will be incorporated in a new constitution.

In the last parliamentary elections in 1985, the Hungarians already had the possibility of choosing between different alternatives. Now this system will be expanded so that the choice of candidates is even wider than before, Pozsgay promised. This will happen through the participation in the nomination process of a greater number of organizations—trade unions, women's organizations, churches, and so on.

Another important reform is that the role of parliament will be strengthened. For example, there are plans to introduce a form of parliamentarianism. It will be possible for the parliament to declare that the government does not enjoy the confidence of parliament.

This is hardly likely to happen in the foreseeable future. However, the role of parliament in legislation and as an evaluator of the government's performance will be strengthened very soon. Another important step in the same direction is that parliamentary debates will be more public than they have been.

Pozsgay is often mentioned as a possible successor to current party leader Janos Kadar. He is said to be very popular in Hungary.

He is in Finland as the guest of the National Coalition Party. He sees nothing strange in being the guest of a nonsocialist party.

"We know that the National Coalition Party enjoys great support among the people. For this reason it is not meaningless to maintain contacts with the party," he said.

Marjai Returns From U.S. Economic Talks

LD182038 Budapest MTI in English 1456 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Washington, November 18 (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has concluded his visit to the United States and returned to Hungary. Jozsef Marjai held talks with senior representatives of the U.S. Government, the congress, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and met several leaders of the financial, business and economic circles of the United States.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Secretary of State George Shultz on bilateral relations and with Secretary of Commerce William Verity on Hungarian-American economic relations. Jozsef Marjai and Colin Powell, the security adviser of President Reagan, surveyed topical international affairs. The Hungarian deputy prime minister held consultations with senior officials of the State Department, the Department of Commerce, the office of the U.S. trade representative, and the Information Office of the United States. He held talks with Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, on world economic and financial issues.

In Washington Jozsef Marjai met Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and several members of the two houses of the Congress. The Foreign Affairs Commission gave a lunch in Jozsef Marjai's honour.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Barber Conable, president of the World Bank, Richard Erb, deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Moeen Qureshi, senior vice-president of the World Bank, and senior officials of the international monetary organizations on the expanding and fruitful cooperation between Hungary and the international monetary organizations.

In Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago and Wilmington Jozsef Marjai met leading officials of U.S. banks, large enterprises and commercial organizations including the managers of Citibank, Irving trust Bank, Chemical Bank, and Morgan Guarantee Trust, and presidents and managers of the IBM electronical concern, the Cummings engineering firm, Motorola, Atlanta, the Marriott Hotel chain, and the DuPont chemical firm. Jozsef Marjai informed his negotiating partners of Hungary's economic goals, the possibilities of cooperation, and the rules of founding, expanding and running joint ventures in Hungary. The American negotiating parterns showed interest in the possibilities of economic and commercial cooperation.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers visited Action-Tungsram, an enterprise partly owned by Hungary, at its centre in new Jersey state, and met managers of Hungarian-owned joint ventures in the United States and Hungarian enterprise offices.

Jozsef Marjai attended the opening of the Hungarian economic days organized by the Hungarian chamber of commerce in three U.S. cities (Denver, Boston, Atlanta). He met leaders of the Mormon church and attended the reception of the World Federation of Hungarian Jews.

Pal Ivanyi, president of the Budapest Metropolitan Council who was member of the Hungarian delegation, met Mayors Marion Barry of Washington and Edward Koch of New York. In a cordial atmosphere the parties discussed relations between the two American metropolises and Budapest, city management and the operation of local administrative bodies.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Hungary on Wednesday.

Lukacs, Party Delegation Pay Visit to USSR

LD200127 Budapest MTI in English 2215 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI)—Janos Lukacs, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee headed a delegation of party workers on a visit to the Soviet Union from November 16 to 19, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Janos Lukacs held talks with Georgiy Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the spirit of reciprocal confidence and understanding characteristic of relations between the HSWP and the CPSU, they exchanged views on timely major political tasks facing the two parties. They mutually devoted great interest to the ideological and practical activity of their parties in the fields of strengthening socialist democracy, and the modern enforcement of the party's leading role. The delegation visited several country, town and district party committees, local party organizations, and was briefed on the practical implementation of transformation.

Janos Lukacs and the delegation visited Belorussia, where Efrem Sokolov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, met the delegation.

Janos Lukacs returned to Budapest Thursday evening.

Trade Union Delegate Returns From Cyprus

LD200129 Budapest MTI in English 2154 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI)—Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian trade unions (SZOT), returned to Budapest from Cyprus Thursday. Sandor Gaspar was meeting an invitation from the pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour (PEO), and attended the 20th congress of the federation.

Janos Nagy Addresses MBFR Session

LD192016 Budapest MTI in English 1442 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna, November 19 (MTI)—Ambassador Janos Nagy, head of the Hungarian delegation, addressed the Thursday session of the Vienna conference on arms and troops reduction in central Europe.

He was pleased to note progress at a whole range of disarmament and arms control forums, which indicates that favourable processes have come again to influence the international situation.

The ambassador analysed the possible contribution of the Vienna troops reduction talks to further improvements in the field. He stated that the last February proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member countries could provide a basis for the breaking of the deadlock of the 14 years talks.

Janos Nagy stressed the Hungarian People's Republic is interested in raising the cooperation of European states to a higher level through the strengthening of the dialogue between East and West and in starting the earliest possible all-European disarmament talks. The Hungarian Government is convinced that this may also be promoted by the Vienna negotiations, he said.

Trade Union Leader on Economic Policy

LD172120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Interview with Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, by unidentified correspondent; date not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] I welcome in the studio Sandor Nagy, secretary of SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions]. Our listeners have heard in the news that at the request of the trade unions the government has decided not to increase the prices of medicine. [passage omitted]

I would like you to explain one sentence in your communique that reads: "The trade unions support the government's efforts aimed at restricting uneconomic production, but they resolutely demand the minimization of conflicts." What were your suggestions for reducing conflicts?

[Nagy] The point here, briefly, is that a major restructuring can naturally one be achieved if accompanied by workforce mobility on a major scale. If there is workforce mobility, then no matter how well this process has been thought out, there will be certain employment tensions, at least temporarily or locally. We know from international experiences—or from historical experiences, if you like—that wherever there are employment difficulties they affect different groups of people in very different ways. They have a different effect on young people, women, skilled and unskilled workers, or groups that can be regarded as socially disadvantaged. What we have called for is a precise plan for these groups; the government should assess the differences in their effects on various groups, and it should have a system for this. I am referring specifically to the youth question here. Besides this group approach, another criterion is the creation of the means necessary for a localized, i.e. regional, solution. We know from experience that employment matters and problems can only be successfully resolved within the framework of the given region.

[Correspondent] Has the government given a promise to this effect, including set time limits and so forth?

[Nagy] Indeed. During December the questions we have raised will be placed on the Council of Ministers agenda in the form of a submission by the State Office for Wages and Labor.

[Correspondent] You consider it important that central wage measures should be carried out in some areas. Which areas do you have in mind and why? This is, after all, a sensitive issue.

[Nagy] I have to say that this really is rather delicate or problematic. First of all, on such a question we always start on the basis of recommendations made by the 19 trade union branches. After all, we—namely SZOT—are only the messenger, if I may put it that way. On this basis, we have drawn up a list on this occasion, too, and established an order of precedence.

In our view, there are a total of 15 smaller or bigger areas where central wage measures should be taken in 1988 to the tune of roughly 1 billion forints.

I have to say that the outcome was no surprise to me, although the negotiations yesterday were very correct and very businesslike and I can seriously say that we felt the government was receptive on all important questions. However, I had no high hopes that this 1 billion list would go through.

What we could certainly agree on was a substantial wage measure for the Hungarian State Railways and for the courts and judicial organs. This can and must now be prepared. There is agreement that steps should be taken regarding the technical intelligentsia, and I think this is also perhaps a part of the agreement, although we must still return to this subject. As for the other elements, I

can say at this moment that we will return to them during the year, in the first half of 1988 when the economic results offer at least some hope for this.

Daily Reports on Agricultural Performance

AU161531 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Nov 87 pp 1,4

[Report by Janos Cseh: "Protein Program Started Well—Agriculture Closes Average Year—Plan of Horticulture Branch Remains Unfulfilled—Exports Achieve Surplus—More Investments Than Planned"]

[Text] The agricultural harvest has reached its last stage because of the dry and not-too-cold weather of recent days. The earlier backlog of about 3 weeks has been considerably reduced and the present situation is almost identical with the situation last year. At present, agricultural enterprises most frequently ask questions about the yield of the land and the size of the profits that they will be able to make. Although the end of the year has not yet arrived, it is already possible to outline this year's performance.

So far, 98 percent of the rice has been harvested; the production of more than 3 tonnes is average and last year's record level of production was not achieved. Large-scale enterprises have achieved a fair yield of sugar beet; on the average, the root yield is 39 tonnes per hectare. The sugar content of the sugar beet is also favorable. The crops will satisfy domestic demands. The harvest of sunflower seeds has ended with a record yield this year. Sunflowers are almost the only product that has not particularly suffered from this year's drought. As a result of an average yield of 2.2 tonnes, we can expect an uninterrupted supply of vegetable oil, and so this industrial branch will be able to fulfill its export commitments.

This year's protein program has had a good start: The area planted with soy beans has already reached 36,000 hectares and the average yield was 2.2 tonnes, which is quite a good average result. Soybean cultivation will grow further next year, and experts count on an area planted with soy beans of about 45,000 hectares. At the moment, the corn harvest is delayed in some areas because of a high water content and the backlog, therefore, is considerable compared to the pace of the previous year. Although the area planted with corn is somewhat larger than planned, its yield is 5 percent less. The expected average yield is about 6.1-6.2 tonnes. The entire yield of plant cultivation is 11 percent less than the planned level because of losses caused by drought.

The loss of 40 percent in grape yields and of 12 percent in fruit yields has caused enormous damage to the horticultural branch. The largest lag is in the yield of drupulets and berried plants. The vegetable branch produced 1.9 million tonnes of goods as opposed to the planned 2 million tonnes.

The production of animal husbandry as a whole reached the planned level. The largest lag is in the sheep-farming branch, which is a pity because the market has revived and marketing possibilities have improved. There is some lag in the pig husbandry branch, but this—after earlier difficulties—is already considered a promising result. An outstanding performance was achieved in the poultry branch, which produced 10 percent more meat than planned. The dairy producers exceeded the plans by producing 80 million liters more than the target.

The food industry produced somewhat more than planned. Production of the poultry, bakery, pastry, and tobacco industries increased most rapidly, while the lag in the wheat, wine, and liquor industries is considerable. The food industry fulfilled domestic demand, the assortment of products increased, and the quality of the products improved, although not satisfactorily. Procurement has caused local disturbances in edible oil and margarine supplies.

Because of the losses caused by drought and the decrease of prices on the world market, the food industry exports will not reach the planned level, but the industry will be able to achieve a $600 million surplus.

Investments in agriculture and the food industry exceeded the planned level by 6-7 percent. The surplus production by enterprises resulted mainly from investments in animal husbandry and the export oriented developments of the dairy and poultry industries; investments which increased as a result of the incentive regulations introduced in 1986.

Forestry has had a successful year; production accounted in static prices increased by 1.5 percent and its contribution to the national income will be even greater. The hard currency export of the forestry branch will increase by 10 percent; all its efficiency indicators and its profitability will be better than those of last year.

Agriculture as a whole closes an average year in 1987; its performance exceeds that of last year, but it hasn't reached the planned level.

Next year, the gross production value of agriculture and the food industry will considerably exceed the level of production in 1987 by 5-5.5 percent. The major tasks for next year are the production of 15.6 tonnes of wheat [figure as published—probably per acre] and the further improvement in the quality of products in the food industry.

Official Comments on Aluminum Production

AU191117 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Nov 87 p 5

[Interview with Dr Gyorgy Milotay, deputy general director for trade of the Hungarian Aluminum Trust, by Zoltan Muzslai: "The Aluminum Situation—The Agreement Is Awaiting Another Renewal—Profitability and Exports"; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] It has been 53 years since the first Hungarian aluminum oxide factory at Mosonmagyarovar began operations. This is, in fact, the beginning of the history of the Hungarian silver, the aluminum industry. The great leap was brought about by the signing of the first Hungarian-Soviet aluminum oxide-aluminum agreement in 15 Nov 1962.

We talked with Dr Milotay about the significance of this agreement and about the market positions and prospects of the Hungarian Aluminium Trust [HAT]. [passage omitted]

[Muzslai] The 15 enterprises belonging to your trust counted on marketing 180,000 tonnes of semifinished and 10-12,000 tonnes of finished products in Hungary in 1987. The foundry capacity remains at the previous level of 74,000 tonnes. For several years, news about the purchase in hard currency of a new foundry with a capacity of 110-120,000 tonnes has been regularly reappearing....

[Milotay] True, the development of the new foundry capacity is a subject for repeated analyses and discussions of the trust's economic managers. We should make a complete evaluation of the most favorable alternatives. At present, we think that the development of the aforementioned capacity would mean extraordinarily heavy burdens. In the case of such an investment, we should take into account not only the foundry but also the power plant that would supply it; at the same time we cannot separate the entire issue from aluminum oxide production and, through it, from bauxite mining. Because if the Hungarian-Soviet aluminum oxide-aluminum agreement can further remain in effect—and negotiations on the subject are in an advanced stage, it will bind a significant part of the domestic aluminum oxide capacity. The matter of the foundry can merit further discussion if the Hungarian-Soviet agreement secured the processing of a smaller amount, or if the agreement perhaps expired. I must say that we also considered this possibility, as well as everything else, in our strategic plans.

[Muzslai] And you can concentrate on the development of the industrial base for the production of semifinished and finished products that represent a higher added value and that pay more on the market. What is the structure of the HAT's convertible export?

[Milotay] Some 30 percent of our products are sold on the capitalist market. In 1986, the gross convertible currency export of the trust was almost $155 million, whereas its import was worth $22 million. That is, we closed our convertible balance with an export surplus of $133 million. We have made even more ambitious plans for this year. We would like to achieve convertible currency exports worth $180 million, as opposed to the previously planned $164 million, while our imports do not exceed $28 million. [passage omitted]

It is an old worry and a still unsolved problem of ours that domestic prices are extremely low and artificially curbed. From the point of view of our pricing policy, at present we belong to the the so-called export-price following category, and in recent years, we have several times attempted to adjust our domestic prices to the prices on the foreign markets. The proper pricing authority regularly gave no approval for, suspended, or reduced the prices we desired. If prices on the foreign market increase, we would like to let it have an effect also domestically, because we are not sure that the per capita aluminum consumption in Hungary that is as much as an exceptionally high figure of almost 16 kilograms, really entirely corresponds with the interests of the people's economy....

Reportage on Jaruzelski Visit to Greece

Report on Departure

LD191037 Warsaw PAP in English
0950 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 19: President of the Council of States Wojciech Jaruzelski left today for an official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek President Khristo Sartzetakis.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied by Political Bureau Member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, vice-president of the Council of State Zenon Komender, Minister of External Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Minister of Culture and Art Aleksander Krawczuk and Foreign Vice-Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

At Warsaw airport the delegation was bidden farewell by representatives of party and state top authorities with Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski and Kazimierz Barcikowski. Present was charge d'affaires ad interim of the Greek embassy here Ioannis Papadopoulos.

Arrives, Met by President

LD191550 Warsaw PAP in English
1250 GNT 19 Nov 87

[by PAP reporters]

[Text] Athens, Nov. 19—Today, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski started a three-day official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis.

The programme of the visit envisages talks with Premier Andreas Papandreou and other leading personalities of Greece. The talks are to serve the further deepening of good cooperation between the two states in all the fields of political, economic and cultural life. The Polish delegation will stay in Athens and Corinth wehre they will visit landmarks of Greek culture.

The special plane with President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski aboard landed at 11:50 at Athens Airport bedecked with Polish and Greek national flags. The Polish guest was greeted by Greece's President Khristos Sartzetakis.

19 Nov Activities

LD192351 Warsaw PAP in English
2222 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Athens, Nov. 19—Today, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski started a three-day official visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek President Khristo Sartzetakis.

The programme of the visit envisages talks with Premier Andreas Papandreou and other leading personalities of Greece. The talks are to serve the further deepening of good cooperation between the two states in all the fields of political, economic and cultural life. The Polish delegation will stay in Athens and Corinth where they will visit landmarks of Greek culture.

The special plane with president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski aboard landed at 11:50 at Athens Airport bedecked with Polish and Greek national flags. The Polish guest was greeted by Greece's President Khristo Sartzetakis.

The Greek president introduced Premier Andreas Papandreou, whereas Wojciech Jaruzelski introduced members of the Polish delegation, namely: Political Bureau member, PUWP CC secretary, president of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek, vice-president of the Council of State Zenon Komender, Minister of External Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Culture and Arts Minister Aleksander Krawczuk, undersecretary of state of the Foreign Ministry Tadeusz Olechowski, and Polish Ambassador to Greece Jozef Tejchma.

The presidential honorary guard played the national anthems of Poland and Greece. Next, followed a review of the guard of honour.

President Sartzetakis introduced Wojciech Jaruzelski to president of parliament Ioannis Alevras, other members of the Greek delegation, government officials, and local authorities, as well as, military officials.

In the early afternoon Gen. Jaruzelski, accompanied by undersecretary of state at the Greek Ministry of national Defence Gen. Oreses Papasrakis laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier here.

Paying tribute to Greek heroes, the Polish and Greek officials and generals heard the national anthems. Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed the presidential guard.

Next, the delegation went to a cemetery in Athens to commemorate a personality binding both our countries—Zygmunt Mineyko, who died in 1924. Mineyko, participant in the 1863 Polish uprising for national liberation and in the Balkan war of 1912-13, writer, archeologist, was the father-in-law of long-term premier of Greece Jeorios Papandreou and the grandfather of the present premier of Greece.

During the wreath-laying ceremony by the grave of Zygmunt Mineyko, Wojciech Jaruzelski was accompanied by Andreas Papandreou and his family.

At the same time vice-president of the Council of State Zenon Komender laid on behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski a wreath at Athens' Kessariani Hill, where Greek patriots had been slaughtered. It was here that one of the most

prominent members of the Greek second world war resistance Jerzy Iwanow-Szajnowicz, the Polish and Greek hero, known as the "no. 1 agent" of British intelligence in Greece, had been shot to death.

In the evening, the president of the council of State arrived at the presidential palace, where he was welcomed by Greece's President Khristo Sartzetakis. The president decorated Wojciech Jaruzelski with a great cross of the redeemer, the highest greek distinction, while the Polish president of the Council of State decorated Khristos Sartzetakis with a great cross of the order of merit of the Polish People's Republic with a star.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Khristo Sartzetakis met in private. Later on, the Greek president gave a dinner in honour of the president of the Council of State. Official banquet speeches were delivered.

The first programme of Greek television released a live coverage from the presidential palace.

The dinner at the presidential palace concluded the visit's first day.

Jaruzelski Receives GDR Delegation Head 18 Nov
LD190003 Warsaw PAP in English
2012 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 18—First secretary of the PUWP CC, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Guenther Maleud, the chairman of the Democratic Farmers' Party DBD, vice chairman of the Council of state of the German Democratic Republic, who heads an official delegation of the DBD, now in Poland.

The meeting was also attended by president of the United Peasants' Party, Sejm (parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski. During the talks the sides discussed undertakings in Poland which link reform in the economic sphere with a deepening of the process of democratization. The sides underscored the role and importance of peasants' parties in the development of both socialist countries and the implementation of the worker-peasant alliance as well as the participation of both parties in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Poland.

Jaruzelski Receives Religious Figure
LD182356 Warsaw PAP in English
1914 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 18—Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios I today started his several-day Polish visit paid at the invitation of head of the Polish autocephalous orthodox church, metropolitan of Warsaw and all Poland, Archbishop Bazyli.

President of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received Patriarch Dimitrios I at the Belweder Palace. Their meeting was an opportunity to talk about the place of orthodox believers and the Polish autocephalous orthodox church in the social and economic changes which are taking place in Poland. They also discussed the role of the orthodox churches in strengthening peace in the world. The meeting was attended by metropolitan Bazyli and head of the office for religious affairs Wladyslaw Loranc.

Today, the ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios I also met with believers in the metropolitan cathedral at the Praga district of Warsaw.

Later in the day Patriarch Dimitrios received Chairman of the Christian Social Association (CHSS), member of the Council of State Kazimierz Morawski. In their conversation they laid stress on the role of Christians in the work for peace and cooperation among nations.

The CHSS chairman handed to Patriarch Dimitrios a special medal "blessed who make peace" in recognition of the latter's merits in the field of ecumenism and work for peace.

Professors Protest 'Political Conditions'
LD191745 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT
19 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Prominent professors of the Polish Academy of Sciences have strongly criticized political conditions in and the leadership of the academy's humanities department. A statement signed by 23 prominent academics stesses that the staff at the academy are assessed primarily on the basis of their political views and not their professional qualifications. In academic work there cannot be a monopoly for any one ideology.

Political arguments were used as a weapon against "awkward persons," whose chances of promotion were blocked. In some cases these employees were either demoted or removed from the academy. The authors mention the historians Bronislaw Geremek and Karol Modzelewski as examples. Both are advisors to the banned Solidarity trade union, and were dismissed from the academy. Contacts regarding international research are made difficult for many academics for political reasons. They received neither grants nor passes to participate in congresses.

This applied even to the socialist countries, where the person in question does not see the assessment made of academy members by the party organization, which often has the decisive say in employment opportunities. The signatories include the director of Warsaw Castle; the historian, Aleksander Gieysztor; the philospher, Adam Schaff; the historian, Stefan Kiniewicz; and the sociologist, Jan Szczepanski.

Police Arrest Two Oppositionists

AU190841 Paris AFP in English 2157 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Nov 18 (AFP)—Two members of the newly-formed Polish Socialist Party (PSP) were arrested Wednesday by police as they handed out leaflets to workers in Warsaw, independent sources said here.

Grzegorz Ilka and Cesary Mierzejewski, both of them students, were detained at the gates of the Kasprzak factory as they handed out PPS leaflets and clandestine bulletins from the factory's clandestine Solidarity Trade Union Committee.

A Polish government spokesman said Tuesday that the PSP, whose creation was announced Sunday, was "illegal" and would "not be tolerated".

Several of the party's 42 founder members have reportedly been summoned to appear before the authorities on November 24 to be officially cautioned. [passage omitted]

Dissident sources said a Solidarity militant was also arrested late Tuesday in Bytom, southern Poland.

Sejm Debates Ombudsman Appointment

LD192355 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] [Announcer] The plenary debates of the Sejm ended an hour and a half ago. One of the points on the agenda was the election of the Civil Rights Ombudsman. I am happy to be able to welcome in our studio Professor Ewa Letowska, as of today our Civil Rights Ombudsman.

The Sejm debates were stormy, and occasionally heated, and Marek Tumanowicz listened to them:

[Tumanowicz] A lively polemic arose as soon as the Sejm speaker had put forward the proposal that our guest should take over the post of Civil Rights Ombudsman. Let us listen to the causes of the controversy. Here is Ryszard Bender:

[Begin Bender recording] Mr Speaker, I wish to ask the Sejm Presidium whether it could not have put forward the name of the candidate for Ombudsman earlier and advised the deputies not on the eve of the election—I pass over the sheer luxury of passing on the name of the candidate to the mass media. We talk of openness, we wish to follow the glasnost being developed next door, and we do something entirely different. The Sejm Presidium suprises the House with its belated proposal. I do not wish to call this—I do not call this a contemptuous way of treating—let us say me, for I do not know how other deputies feel about it, but I must consider this to be a symptom of the willfulness of the Sejm Presidium, or at least that of one of the influential political lobbies. One cannot, one should not—in my view—treat us deputies as if we were pawns on a chessboard who will, with humility, accept every move made by the players. If we, as deputies, have the right, and we do this, we take advantage of this right to give our opinion as to candidatures for the post of ambassador, for the post of minister or deputy minister, then I have the right in this the most important matter at the moment, in the matter of the election of an Ombudsman for Civil Rights—I have the right to speak and to voice my opinion. I think that the method that has been chosen is wrong. Nobody asked me nor—I believe—my colleagues from the group that has no party affiliation whether this candidature is acceptable to us. [end recording]

[Announcer] Now Edmund Meclewski speaks:

[Begin Meclewski recording] I do not know the professor, I respect her, I am highly appreciative of the qualifications which have been presented here, but I believe that the method used to deal with this matter is wrong. I cannot accept the proposal to vote for this candidature. I am sorry for this. [end recording]

[Announcer] Here is Kazimierz Fraczak: I am startled by what I have heard here today from the lips of two deputies. I am for voting on the motion concerning the lady sitting here in this hall, and I believe that the voices we have heard today are caused by nervous excitement and, at the same time, what has happened here today in this hall is unpleasant. I would ask that we vote on the motion. [end recording]

[Announcer] Jacek Piechota speaks:

[Begin Piechota recording] I believe that, quite simply, because of the style chosen, because of the timing, because of the rush we are not ready for this choice—so important, so significant and so much expected by society. I therefore believe that we should—today—abandon this point, this choice. [end recording]

[Announcer] Now here is Krystyna Zielinska:

[Begin Zielinska recording] Bearing in mind that we are facing a referendum, bearing in mind that it had already been decided that we are going to elect the Civil Right Ombudsman, bearing in mind that this matter is of great significance and that the candidature is splendid—I really do not see any reason why—fired by the heat of democracy, which democracy we can manifest a thousand times at future occasions—we should be doing what we are doing now. I am definitely in favor of accepting the candidature of Professor Letowska. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Here is Sejm Speaker Malinowski:

[Begin Malinowski recording] Those among the citizen deputies who are in favor of this motion will please raise their hands. Two hundred and fifty four deputies have

voted for. Who is against? Deputy Meclewski—one voice against. Who has refrained from voting? Forty seven deputies have abstained.

I hereby state that the Sejm has appointed Citizen Ewa Letowska to the post of Civil Rights Ombudsman. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Deputy Meclewski again:

[Begin Meclewski recording] My doubts were aroused by the method—and as far as the method is concerned I continue to have those doubts. I have been out-voted. I take account of that, I accept the decision but please consider my voice to have been a voice against the methods used. Thank you. [end recording]

Unofficial Sources Report Demonstrations

AU191231 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, Nov 19 (AFP)—Several thousand Romanians took to the streets of Brasov, in the centre of the country, Sunday to protest delays in the payment of wages and food shortages in town, unofficial sources said here Thursday.

The demonstration, on the same day as local elections in town, were prompted by statements from bosses at the Steagul Rosu truck factory who said a cut in wages last month was due to failure to fulfil the monthly plan, sources said.

A number of demonstrators attacked official buildings in town, sources added.

According to the Paris-based League for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania, several thousand people invaded the town hall and the regional headquarters of the Communist Party and burned red flags and portraits of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Wage cuts and food shortages have resulted in several other demonstrations in Romania over the past few years. Late last year, work stoppages occurred in several Transylvanian towns to protest legislation linking wages to levels of production.

Further on Mengistu's Official Visit

Concludes Talks

AU191304 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1231 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/11/1987—Thursday morning official talks concluded between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary-general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

In the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the two party and state leaders continued their exchange of views on the development of the Romanian-Ethiopian collaboration.

During the last round of talks, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the results of the summit and of the dialogue they conducted, owing to which it goes down as another outstanding moment in the growth of mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation. In that framework Ethiopia's president was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's achievements in socialist construction, in the implementation of the complex programme for the country's socioeconomic development.

It was stressed that the many-sided cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples was for mutual benefit, for the benefit of peace, understanding and cooperation worldwide. The determination of Romania and Ethiopia was reiterated to cooperate still closer in the international life so as to contribute to the resolution of the major problems facing mankind, the assertion of the detente and disarmament policy and the establishment of a climate of peace, security, confidence and collaboration in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam decided to continue the summit dialogue which proved an essential factor in the steady growth and strengthening of fine ties between the two parties, countries and peoples.

A joint communique was adopted with regard to the results of the visit and of the Romanian-Ethiopian summit talks.

Departs 19 Nov

AU191118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/11/1987—November 19, Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary-general of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the PDR of Ethiopia, concluded the official friendly visit he had started to Romania on November 16.

The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni Airport, where the distinguished Ethiopian guest was seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The aircraft flying President Mengistu Haile Mariam took off at 12:00 hours.

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Receives Radu

AU192048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES, 19/11/1987—The prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, received Constantin Radu, deputy prime minister of Romania, who attends the proceedings of the joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation taking place in Harare. On the occasion a warm salute and the best wishes were conveyed from RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu to Robert Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and to Mme Sally Mugabe.

The Zimbabwean leader thanked keenly and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute, cordial wishes of

health and personal happiness, of success in their highly responsible activity devoted to the progress and welfare of the Romanian people, to international peace and cooperation.

During the interview, reference was made to the friendly and cooperative links between Romania and Zimbabwe with stress on the broad possibilities of further developing bilateral ties, more particularly in the economic and technical-scientific spheres, in the spirit of the orientations set and understandings covenanted during top-level meetings.

UN Envoy Stresses Role of Mass Media

AU192046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 19 Nov 87

["Romanian Address to the Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly"—AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 19/11/1987—Speaking during the debates of the Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly, Romania's representative underscored the role of mass media in consolidating friendship and understanding among countries, in promoting independence, equality and national sovereignty of all states, for the creation of an international climate based on confidence, cooperation and mutual respect. The speaker underlined the need that the states and the UN specialized agency should make stepped-up efforts for a better information of the world public opinion on the goals, principles and activity of the United Nations apt to ensure world peace and security, the halting of the arms race, the peoples' right to free and independent development, the fight against racial discrimination and the eradication of underdevelopment.

The Romanian delegation maintained the application of the UN recommendations for a balanced dissemination of information which should respect the peoples' historical values and cultural traditions emphasizing that it should be based primarily on authorized national sources of information, the only ones apt to know and express the respective nation's own interests and aspirations.

Along this line the Romanian representative was for the establishment of a new international order in the field of mass media as an integral part of a new international political and economic order.

PRC Delegation Visits, Meets Stoian

AU192044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/11/1987—A delegation of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association, headed by Mei Yi, member of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, deputy chairman of the China-Romania Friendship Association, paid a visit to Romania over November 5-19, at the invitation of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association.

During the visit, the delegation had meetings and talks at the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, the Romanian Radiotelevision, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, at the Braila County RCP Committee and the Galati and Ialomita County People's Councils. The guests visited industrial and agricultural units, as well as socio-cultural units in Bucharest and in some counties.

At the close of the visit, the delegation met with Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association.

The interview was attended by Wang Jingqing, Bucharest ambassador of the People's Republic of China.

Labor Force Distribution Policy Reviewed

AU191142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/11/1987—Romania's socialist industrialization policy not only attracted a good part of the agricultural population to industry but also significantly increased the share of the population in the secondary and tertiary sectors. More specifically, a large proportion of the agricultural work force the general and professional knowledge of which was low as a rule, but which held a high physical potential was oriented to nonagricultural branches chiefly industry and construction. The average rate at which the agricultural-to-non-agricultural population shift occurred was not the same at all times. Whereas the pace was rising until 1980, over 1980-1985 it slowed down visibly. Overall, the share of the agricultural population has dropped considerably, from 74.1 per cent in 1950 to the present 29 per cent, first of all as a result of the socialist industrialization policy, of the promotion of activities specific to industrial societies. Mechanization and a higher productivity in agriculture were behind the change of jobs of more than two million persons. The growing nonagricultural population is also relevant for the development of industry: of the total industrial and construction workers (44.5 per cent), more than 42 per cent are in mechanical engineering, the metal industry, 29.6 per cent in the light and food industries, 7.2 per cent in the chemical industry. New professions have emerged as a result of technological progress, and greater scope

was given to the sectors that help fulfill social needs. During 1950-85, the number of education, culture, art and health workers has doubled, as that of researchers has increased six times.

County Development Statistics Announced

AU191139 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0833 GMT 19 Nov 87

["Balanced Economic and Social Development Across the Country"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/11/1987—To locate the forces of production in all the counties has been one of Romania's priorities in its drive for balanced economic and social development, to support the strong growth of the national economy and the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

In order to promote growth in all parts of the country and narrow down the differences, the less developed counties took precedence in the allocation of money. With the all-country annual investment growing at a rate of 7.9 per cent over 1966-1985, the growth was higher in such counties as Bistrita-Nasaud and Covasna (13.2 per cent), Constanta (13.7 per cent), Gorj (12.2 per cent), Giurgiu (11.5 per cent), Dimbovita (11.9 per cent), Mehedinti (12.2 per cent), Salaj (12 per cent), Satu Mare (11 per cent), Tulcea (11.4 per cent), Vaslui (11 per cent), a.o.

At the same time, much was invested also in the developed counties of Brasov, Cluj, Hunedoara, Prahova, Timis, Sibiu, and in the City of Bucharest where new units were built or older ones were expanded and updated to make good use of the existing economic and natural factors.

The results of that investment in the national economy is a tremendous volume of under-twenty-years-old fixed assets: some eight thousand major industrial and farm units, nearly three million homes and many other social and cultural projects. Where in 1945 the value of capital assets was less than twenty billion lei in any one county, now there is no county that does not have fixed assets worth at least that much.

The development of strong industrial districts and centres—about 250 in all counties—was seen as essential for a better distribution of the forces of production in the territory.

Counties that used to be underdeveloped where industry was nonexistent like Arad, Arges, Buzau, Bistrita-Nasaud, Harghita, Ialomita, Dolj, Covasna, Galati, Iasi, Olt, Teleorman, Tulcea, Vaslui, and others pride themselves on their powerful industrial units that contribute to the country's industrial output. In light of these criteria, new metallurgical units were built in the counties of Galati, Calarasi, Salaj, Teleorman, Bistrita-Nasaud, Tulcea, tractor-manufacturing plants in the counties of Harghita, Dolj, Timis, roller bearing manufacturing units in the counties of Vaslui, Teleorman and Suceava, electronic and electrical plants in Arges, Bihor, Botosani, Ialomita, Iasi, Mures, Vaslui and other counties, chemical plants in Arges, Buzau, Covasna, Ialomita, Iasi, Mures, Vaslui.

The fast progress of the forces of production and their harmonious distribution in the territory, the quantitative and qualitative changes in industry, agriculture and the other branches of the national economy brought significant social changes that contributed to the attainment of a major goal of socialism, viz, equal job and income-making opportunities for all citizens, in all parts of the country, equal living and working conditions. Relevant in that respect are the numerical and structural changes of the work force. The trend for an above-average growth of the working population in once less developed counties—Salaj, Gorj, Bistrita-Nasaud, Olt, Buzau, Covasna, Giugiu, Dimbovita, Vaslui—has continued.

A balanced economic growth brought with it a fast-pace urbanization that became part of a unitary town and village planning process. Since 1965, 54 rural communities have been declared towns to put Romania's total to 237, up from 148 in 1945. The urban population has increased accordingly, to more than half of the total, from just 22.8 per cent in 1945.

Romania plans to firmly pursue a harmonious growth of its forces of production in the territory. The five-year plan makes provision for an at least 80,000 lei per capita worth of economic work—of which 50,000 lei in industrial output—in every county by the year 1990.

Further Reportage on Labor Problems

Work Stoppage in Kavadarci

AU181809 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 87 p 14

[Text] Kavadarci, 12 November (TANJUG)—More than 700 workers of the Elektrika Work Organization at Kavadarci stopped work today and demonstrated in front of the Communal Assembly. They expressed dissatisfaction with the introduction of temporary measures. The workers also expressed a lack of confidence in the communal leadership because its failure to take necessary measures in time has contributed to the fact that the economy of this commune finds itself in a state of collapse. Aleksandar Dimovski, president of the Executive Council, said that the local economy cannot recover by itself.

Workers Protest Price Increases

LD190001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Kavadarci, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Workers of the Straso Pindzur-Treska work organization in Kavadarci gathered today in front of the building of the municipal assembly to express their dissatisfaction at the latest price increases. They were later joined by workers from the Elektrika work organization who stopped working for the third time in the past few days. The workers insisted that their fate be shared with municipal officials and those employed in self-managing interest communities who, as they stressed, have unjustifiably high personal incomes and other concessions. No reply was given after several hours of talks in the municipal assembly, and the workers returned to their homes dissatisfied.

Ikarus Workers Strike

LD191504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—A strike at the Ikarus bus factory in Zemun is continuing now for the 2d day. More than 600 workers stopped production yesterday, dissatisfied with the method of distributing incentive bonuses. The workers' council passed a decision to redistribute the bonuses, but again today about 200 employees are not working, the deputy director of the bus and special vehicle basic organization of associated labor reports.

According to him, the dissatisfaction of the production workers was provoked by the decision to pay high bounses to administration workers. By a decision of the workers' council, the difference between the levels of bonuses of those working in production and those in administration has been reduced. Some sections in the factory are still not working because of this. During the day, personal incomes will be paid out, but there is some question as to whether all the employees will collect them since meetings are still continuing.

Cazin Bank Workers Strike

LD200023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Summary] Cazin, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Employees of the commercial unit of the Sarajevo economic bank—the Bihac Bank in Cazin—today went on strike. Later, the workers held an emergency meeting. Their complaint is a reduction in the number of employees following the merging of the Bihac Bank and this commercial unit with the Prijedor Basic Bank. An urgent meeting with the Prijedor Bank representatives, as well as an explanation for this reduction, have been requested.

Skopje Talks Stalled

LD200017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Summary] Skopje, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—The party leadership of Alumina from Skopje, whose workers went on strike yesterday dissatisfied with their present situation, failed to name the culprits who have led this collective to the threshold of bankruptcy. It is now the duty of the Alumina LC Action Conference presidium to carry out an analysis of the state of affairs in the collective and establish responsibility, as well as to give a reply as to why some experts left the collective when they are most needed.

Strike Ends at Timber Combine

LD200019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Prilep, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—A meeting between the representatives of the Prilep Municipal Assembly and 1,500 workers of the Crn Bor Combine has just ended. The workers decided to return to work tomorrow.

It was agreed that resources be found to secure raw materials in order to ensure production. It was also agreed to find resources to increase employees' personal income. In addition, more solutions should be found for the 450 workers who have become a technological surplus in this timber combine so that they do not remain without a job.

As agreed, these decisions shold be implemented by 27 November.

Earthquake Reported in Valandovo Area

LD191555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Skopje, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—An earthquake measuring 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale struck in the area of Valandovo (130 km south of Skopje) early this morning, according to information from the seismological observatory in Skopje. At the moment, there is no information on damage.

The Valandovo area is a well-known earthquake zone, and it was here in 1931 that an earthquake of catastrophic proportions occurred.

Earthquake Reported South of Belgrade

LD100757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0135 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 20 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade seismological station recorded an earthquake measuring five degrees on the 12-point Mercalli scale in the region of Vrnjacka Banja, 150 km south of Belgrade, at 01:00 GMT today.

According to first reports, the moderately-strong quake alarmed local residents and hotel guests in the Vrnjacka Banja spa, but caused no major damage.

Chemical Weapons Cooperation With Iraq Denied

LD191527 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1440 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 19 (TANJUG)—A Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman today categorically denied an Iranian News Agency (IRNA) report claiming that an Iraqi delegation visiting the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Gercegovina had discussed prospects for "continuing the two countries' cooperation in manufacturing chemical weapons."

The report is completely unfounded, the spokesman said.

Commentary on Geneva Talks, U.S.-USSR Summit

LD201216 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] And now our foreign policy commentary. During the 3-day dialogue between Vorontsov and Kampelman in Geneva no agreement was reached on scrapping medium- and shorter-range missiles. For this reason it is possible that yet another meeting will take place between Shultz and Shevardnadze. Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] Moscow and Washington did not agree on some important details concerning the principled agreement on scrapping medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe, the Asian part of the Soviet Union and the territory of Alaska. The heads of the two delegations, who met for 3 days in Geneva, will brief their respective governments on this, which means in practice that either the negotiations will be continued between the same people or Foreign Ministers Shultz and Shevardnadze will have to meet again. This second possibility is a highly probable one because only 3 weeks remain before Gorbachev's scheduled visit to the United States. In other words, there is not a great deal of time for additional guesswork, especially if one bears in mind the fact that the controversial questions concerning the missile agreement are of a technical nature to do with verification of the agreement and the deadline for putting it into effect. The Americans are demanding a detailed study in order to avoid any outmaneuvering of the agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles, which means on-the-spot inspections, while the Soviet Union claims that this is not necessary and that meanwhile there is the danger that the Americans might come into possession of information on the disposition of Soviet intercontinental missiles on the territory of the Soviet Union.

According to Moscow's assessment, both superpowers possess such technical equipment that even without on-the-spot verification they can gain insight into the implementation of the medium- and shorter-range missile agreement. If Moscow's observation concerning on-the-spot verification is true, the United States can get to the desired information even without this, and they can also obtain an approximate disposition of the Soviet intercontinental missiles—and vice versa, of course. It would, therefore, be unthinkable to call into question the missile agreement on this account.

As far as the deadline for the withdrawal of medium- and shorter-range missiles is concerned, differing opinions can exist. If, on the other hand, the leaders of the two superpowers are keen to meet at the scheduled time then everything must be subordinated to that, because if such an opportunity were missed this could call into question both the missile agreement and everything else that has been done in improving relations between the two superpowers. Reagan and Gorbachev will certainly not permit this for their own sake and also for the sake of the rest of the world. In our assessment, not even a change in the date of the agreed summit is in question, despite the fact that some observers also envisage that possibility.

True, disagreements on some details of the missile agreement should not be underestimated, otherwise the Geneva negotiators would go away without completing the work. On the other hand, it is much more important that the basic provisions of the agreement have been coordinated, because this was also a basic prerequisite for the agreement between the two superpowers on the date of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. The importance of this meeting is so great that the future of international relations largely depends on its outcome, especially the relations between the two military blocs.

Further on Ethiopian Leader's Official Visit

Report on Arrival

LD191624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, general secretary of the Central Committee

of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE], and commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived today on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. Lazar Mojsov, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and a group of top Yugoslav leaders met and greeted him at Belgrade airport.

A formal welcome was arranged at Belgrade airport for the head of the Ethiopian state and party, with the highest honors that are accorded foreign statesmen. Immediately upon his coming out of the aircraft Yugoslav leaders attending the welcoming ceremony were presented to the prominent guest. Those present were: Marjan Rozica, president of the SFRY Assembly; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC; Franciska Herga, member of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, member of the FEC; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary of national defense, and other officials.

After the signing of the national anthems of the two countries, Mengistu Haile Mariam, accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, inspected the guard of honor, and then greeted members of the diplomatic corps.

Arriving in Belgrade with the Ethiopian leader were: Yusuf Ahmed, member of the WPE Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, Ashagre Yigletu, WPE member of the Central Committee; and other prominent Ethiopian state, party, and army officials.

This is the first visit by Mengistu to Yugoslavia in the role of head of state and party, and it is taking place only 2 months after important constitutional changes, whereby power was formally transfered to a civilian government. This fact confirms the wish of Ethiopia to develop bilateral cooperation with Yugoslavia as a very important partner both on a bilateral level and in the framework of Nonaligned countries.

Official talks between Mengistu and Mojsov will begin this afternoon. It is expected that they will exchange opinions on all aspects of bilateral cooperation, which is characterized by great friendship, as well as the most important international issues.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, which will last until 22 November, the Ethiopian guest will also have talks with other Yugoslav leaders and will visit work organizations in the republics of Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Addis Ababa Radio Report

EA192118 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PDRE president, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, arrived today at noon in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, for a working visit after completing a similar official friendly visit to Romania.

On arrival at Belgrade Airport, the comrade secretary general was accorded a comradely welcome by Comrade Lazar Mojsov, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and other party and government officials of the country. At the colorful welcoming ceremony given by residents of Belgrade and members of the Ethiopian community, a 21-gun salvo was fired and Comrade Mengistu inspected a guard of honor awaiting him.

Continuing his visit, Comrade President Mengistu laid a wreath on the grave of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, and he is expected this evening to hold his first round of talks with the country's leader.

Talks With Mojsov

LD192219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2008 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam called for the further development of friendly cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

In the course of the first round of talks at the Palace of the federation this afternoon, the two presidents noted that there existed broad possibilities for the promotion of bilateral relations. Mojsov stressed that the two countries have been nurturing traditional friendly relations for many years and that Yugoslavia supported Ethiopia's attempts to develop its economic potential. He pointed out that important experiences existed in mutual economic contacts which represented a good basis for the further promotion of cooperation, adding that Yugoslavia could propose a series of projects for the Ethiopian development program in agriculture, energy, and many other fields.

The Ethiopian president expressed his country's desire to develop economic cooperation with Yugoslavia. He said that the aim of Ethiopia is to raise cooperation with Yugoslavia to a considerably higher level, on the basis of mutual advantage and understanding.

Concrete questions of promoting economic cooperation will be on the agenda of tomorrow's talks between the heads of specific economic departments.

The visitor from Ethiopia put forth his assessments on African developments, saying that the African countries, with the exception of the southern-most region, had acquired political independence, but that in the economic sphere the process of becoming independent was not yet proceeding in the desired way. According to

Mengistu's assessment, the economic problems of African countries largely resulted from the colonial past. He said that the situation in southern Africa was now better than before, but that not all the problems in this region were resolved yet.

Before the talks Mojsov and Mengistu had a longer tete-a-tete meeting.

This afternoon, the Ethiopian head of state visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid flowers on President Tito's tomb.

Yugoslav-Ethiopia summit talks will resume tomorrow.

More on BCP Foreign Affairs Minister's Visit

Toast at Dinner

AU191758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 87 p 7

[Report on toast proposed by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner given in his honor in Belgrade on 16 November 1987]

[Text] Petur Mladenov declared in his toast that the present meeting is taking place at an extremely important stage of development for international relations. The agreement reached between the USSR and the United States on signing an agreement for the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons will undoubtedly exert a favorable impact upon the international atmosphere, including the atmosphere in individual areas of the world.

This important event in international life coincides with a historic date—the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We hope, Petur Mladenov further stated, that our meetings on Yugoslav territory will further stimulate the traditional, friendly relations existing between our two countries. We are discussing a wide range of problems pertaining to our mutual interests in an open and constructive spirit, as good neighbors should. We ascertain with satisfaction that we are mutually striving for the quest and discovery of positive solutions in accordance with the requirements of our epoch and in conformity with the everlasting interests of both our countries—Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

We have pointed out on several occasions that Bulgaria attaches first rate importance to its relations with Yugoslavia, Petur Mladenov pointed out. This is our well-founded and permanent line of policy. We are both willing and ready to do everything within our power to constantly raise the level of these relations.

The previously achieved progress is visible and tangible, it is in conformity with our two countries' and peoples' aspirations. Nevertheless, all existing opportunities, all adequate methods and means for expanding and further enriching Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation are still not being utilized.

The links between the BCP and the LCY are of crucial importance in the total context of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. Contacts at government level, as well as relations between parliaments, different organizations, and so forth are playing their role.

The joint efforts to achieve decisive progress in the field of economic and scientific-technical cooperation are assuming particular ? importance at the present stage of development.

Culture, science, education, health protection, mass media, sports and tourism—these spheres represent an extensive field for activities to the benefit of mutual interest between the two countries. We could introduce much greater variety in the traditional relations existing among people in the border areas.

All prerequisites exist, in our opinion, to raise our good neighborly relations to a high level, so that they may serve as a model for other countries.

It is a pleasure for me to point out that our opinions in evaluating the present international situation are either identical or similar, Petur Mladenov stated.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the nonaligned policy of the SFRY.

Your initiative on convening a meeting of foreign affairs ministers from Balkan countries was received with attention by the Bulgarian side, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out, and expressed his hope that the implementation of this meeting will contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in this area, and to the expansion of cooperation among Balkan countries.

I would like to stress once more that it is the aspiration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to transform the Balkan peninsula—this common homeland of ours—into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. We consider the problem of the environmental protection of our peninsula as exceptionally important and we propose that the Balkan states should sign a treaty on ecological defense.

Petur Mladenov finally expressed his satisfaction at the talks held in Belgrade and stressed his conviction that they will represent a new step forward in the further development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, which will be in the interest of the peoples in both socialist neighbor countries, as well as to the benefit of the cause of peace, progress, and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

Interview With POLITIKA

AU191726 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 87 pp 1, 2

[Report of interview with Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, by Risto Bajalski of POLITIKA in Sofia—date not given]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Nov—"I await with great interest my imminent meeting with my colleague Raif Dizdarevic. I am going on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia with the hope that we will be able to have fruitful talks on a wide range of problems. Of course, our attention will be centered on the possibilities of further expanding the dialogue between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to make relations between our two neighboring countries more active," said Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, during an interview at the time of our meeting in Sofia. Mladenov arrives in Belgrade on Monday 16 November.

Touching on various aspects of the bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria as well as the development of the situation in the Balkans, Minister Mladenov also answered three specific questions.

[Bajalski] Could more extensive cooperation between our two countries contribute to a climate, which would enable us to discuss in the near future those questions on which we have so far been unable to reach a better mutual understanding?

"We Do Not Close Our Eyes" [subhead]

[Mladenov] The Bulgarian party and state leadership attaches exceptional importance to the development of comprehensive cooperation with the SFRY. The progress, which we have achieved in recent years, is a good basis for the discovery of new possibilities and for an optimistic view of the future.

We intend to present some viewpoints and ideas on the whole spectrum of our relations. The dynamism of the times in which we live dictates that we should look for new momentum in political, economic, and other fields.

It goes without saying that we are ready to exchange views on the Yugoslav initiative on a meeting of the foreign ministers from the Balkan countries, on the basic questions of peace and security in the world today, and on other questions of mutual interest.

We do not close our eyes to the fact that between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria there are differences on some issues. However, we are deeply convinced that there is no need to place these differences in the foreground, that they should not become an obstacle to good-neighborliness between two socialist countries.

A definite expansion of cooperation and a further strengthening of our traditional friendship and mutual respect will contribute to the creation of a suitable climate and such approaches to overcome these differences, which would correspond to historic and current realities as well as the demands of our lasting, mutual interests.

The Balkans Are Not a Closed Region [subhead]

[Bajalski] Do you think that the already accepted meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, along with the unanimous response to the Yugoslav initiative, could significantly further multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, and if so, in which spheres of regional, European, and world politics?

[Mladenov] I share the opinion that the meeting could stimulate multilateral cooperation in many areas where there is mutual interest. The forum is a good opportunity for active dialogue, for the presentation of viewpoints and opinions, and for the coordination of stances on a series of questions of vital importance for all the Balkan nations, among which I would mention the ideas of the Balkans becoming a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and the initiative on the ecological defense of our region. In this context, attention should be paid to the initiative on the holding of meetings by the Balkan countries, with the participation of political, social, and cultural workers, representatives of the peace movement, the trade unions, women, young people, students, and religious and other organizations and movements, which would consider this problem.

Naturally, the topics of discussion at this meeting could be questions of cooperation in a series of other fields—to do with economics, transportation, culture etc.

We do not look at the Balkans as some kind of closed region. In this sense, our ability to find a common language and our constructive, regional solutions will undoubtedly be positively reflected in trends in Europe and beyond. I want to express my deep conviction that such an approach to the problems that upset the whole of humanity today does not only not run counter to the reaching of global agreements but contributes to this process.

If the meeting were prepared in advance, this would undoubtedly bring about its best possible conclusion, which would justify the expectations of the Balkan public.

The Lasting Roots of the Spirit of Helsinki [subhead]

[Bajalski] How do you see the revived diplomatic activity in the Balkans in recent times? In your opinion, is this an expression of the strengthened political resolve of the governments of the Balkan countries to create in this area of Europe the most realistic conditions possible for the realization of the Helsinki process?

[Mladenov] The new realities of a nuclear age create a need for a radical reorganization of international relations. It is a question of the preservation of not one or another system but of humanity as a whole. Life forces us to do away with the old models and approaches and to demonstrate flexibility and the willingness to search for unorthodox solutions, which would spring from the realization that actual security can only be general, mutual, and equal.

I believe that the revived diplomatic action you are talking about should in fact be understood as the tendency to think and act in step with the imperatives of modern reality.

In our opinion the Balkans in general are today dominated by positive tendencies which have emerged and strengthened in the last decade. It seems to me that I would not be wrong in saying that the spirit of Helsinki has planted lasting roots in our region. The truth impels us to say that naturally processes here do not run smoothly or in one direction. It is obviously worth investing much more energy and patient effort into further improving the climate of understanding and good-neighborliness.

Whatever the differences in opinion about the situation in the Balkans, one cannot doubt that there exists a growing political desire to create the kind of conditions which would allow a more complete realization of the Helsinki principles—this was stated by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, in his interview to *Politika*.

Mojsov Holds Talks With BCP's Kubadinski

AU161852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, received on 6 November Pencho Kubadinski, president of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

They exchanged views on relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and pointed out the importance of cooperation between the SAWPY and the National Council of the Fatherland Front in promoting relations.

The talks were also attended by Milojko Drulovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Stefan Staykov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Yugoslavia.

Later today Milojko Drulovic and Pencho Kubadinski held a final round of talks.

It was jointly concluded that the talks conducted during Kubadinski's visit contributed to the further cooperation between the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front as well as to the total development of bilateral relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the strengthening of good neighborliness, stability, and peace in the Balkans.

The Fatherland Front delegation today left our country for Bulgaria. The delegation was seen off by Milojko Drulovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Krunic, Delegation Pay Visit to Africa

Depart for Zimbabwe

LD171204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0837 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for the African frontline states of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Tanzania today.

The LCY delegation, which includes Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will have talks with Robert Mugabe of the Zimbabwearn Patriotic Front, Kenneth Kaunda of the Zambian United National Independence Party, and Julius Nyerere of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, and with other senior leaders of these countries.

It is expected that the exchange of views will cover the improvement of bilateral relations and cooperation, the situation in southern Africa, and the activity of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mugabe Welcomes Delegation

LD172139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Harare, 17 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this afternoon arrived in Harare for talks with Robert Mugabe, president and first secretary of ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] and Zimbabwean prime minister, on ways to further consolidate and advance relations between the two traditionally friendly and very active nonaligned countries.

Prime Minister Mugabe and a group of party and state officials welcomed the LCY delegation that arrived on a 3-day visit to Zimbabwe.

The LCY delegation also includes Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jurica Raos, an official in the LCY Central Committee's Commission for International Relations; and others.

The welcoming ceremony at Harare International Airport was also attended by Dusan Litvinovic, the SFRY ambassador in Zimbabwe, and a large number of Yugoslavs working in the youngest of the independent African countries.

Mugabe and Krunic have already had a brief working meeting; official talks are expected to start tomorrow morning.

In addition to an agreement on further developing bilateral cooperation, the two party delegations are expected to exchange views on the situation in the international workers movement, topical international issues, and the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, which is currently chaired by Robert Mugabe.

Prime Minister Mugabe this evening will host a formal dinner in the ultramodern Sheraton Hotel, which was built through the joint efforts of Yugoslav and Zimbabwean construction workers. The two party leaders are expected to exchange toasts.

Krunic, Mugabe Hold Talks

LD182330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] Harare, 18 Nov (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe resolutely call for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world, for disarmament, the removal of hotbeds of crisis in the world, and for the establishment of more equitable international economic relations. At the same time, the two countries affirm their readiness to promote their traditionally good bilateral relations. This emerged as expected, in the first meetings of the LCY delegation, headed by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and their Zimbabwean host.

Bosko Krunic, president of LCY Central Committee Presidium, and his host, Premier Robert Mugabe, president and first secretary of ZANU-PF, today held official talks that were described as taking place in a very sincere, friendly, and working atmosphere.

Premier Mugabe today expressed the concern of Zimbabwe and other countries "of the front line" against apartheid at the increasingly frequent, open, and dangerous attempts by South Africa to destabilize its independent African neighbors.

Mugabe acquainted the Yugoslav delegation with the consequences of such aggressive and destabilizing activity by Pretoria, particularly in the case of Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

He noted that the countries "of the front line" are faced with serious difficulties because Pretoria will stop at nothing to destabilize its African neighbors and prevent their efforts to become economically independent of South Africa.

Mugabe paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its consistent assistance to the frontline states and liberation movements in their struggle against apartheid.

Krunic and Mugabe informed each other about the activities of the LCY and ZANU-PF in the internal sphere. In this connection, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium told his host about the actions of the LCY to overcome the present difficulties, especially in the economy.

Krunic and Mugabe positively assessed the bilateral relations and cooperation of the two nonaligned and friendly countries. Readiness was confirmed today to further consolidate and promote cooperation in all fields, and in this connection the signing is envisaged of a new protocol on reciprocal party cooperation.

Taking part in today's talks Were Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other members of the LCY delegation. Among Mugabe's colleagues there were several members of the ZANU-PF Politburo, including Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, and others.

Bosko Krunic and the other members of the LCY Delegation today laid a wreath in the Avenue of Heroes and visited an agricultural farm in the vicinity of Harare. They concluded the 2d day of their visit to Zimbabwe with an afternoon reception given by Didymus Mutasa, speaker of the house of assembly.

Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also held talks today with Yugoslavs temporarily working in Zimbabwe and informed them about current socioeconomic and political events in Yugoslavia.

Mugabe Holds Dinner for Krunic

LD172354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Harare, November 17 (TANJUG)—Zimbabwe governing party leader Robert Mugabe and League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Bosko Krunic, in the toasts exchanged here this evening, called for the implementation of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa, whose white minority oppresses and exploits the African majority.

Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe prime minister and president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), this evening offered an official dinner in honour of an LCY delegation which is paying a three-day visit to Zimbabwe, headed by Bosko Krunic.

Mugabe and Krunic condemned Pretoria's stepped-up attempts at destabilizing the "front-line" countries.

Mugabe warned that the situation in southern Africa was deteriorating and most sharply condemned South Africa for assisting various bandits, especially in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Mugabe paid recognition to Yugoslavia for the steady and unselfish assistance and support it lends to the "front-line" countries and liberation movements in southern Africa.

Mugabe and Krunic welcomed the possibility that a U.S.-Soviet agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe could mark the start of wider negotiations on banning nuclear tests and reducing nuclear armaments.

Both sides expressed concern over the crisis regions in the world. In that regard, Mugabe, as chairman of the movement of non-alignment, underscored the importance of as soon as possible convening an international conference on the Middle East, ending the Iran-Iraq war and establishing a lasting peace in Central America.

He regretted the continued absence of a genuine North-South dialogue, and the absence of developed countries' readiness for significant changes in the current inequitable international economic relations.

Krunic paid recognition to Zimbabwe and Prime Minister Mugabe, personally, as chairman of the non-aligned movement, for the fact that the movement has been extremely active in all vital areas of international affairs. In a long time we have not had as many concrete non-aligned actions as in the one-year period since the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, Krunic set out.

Mugabe and Krunic assessed the relations between the two parties and countries as excellent and expressed the conviction that the LCY delegation's visit would help further strengthen them.

Mugabe stressed the major contribution of Yugoslav construction enterprises in the development of the bilateral relations.

Second Round of Talks Held

LD201205 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Harare, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and his host, prime minister Robert Mugabe, leader of the ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front], held the second round of their talks this afternoon on promotion of interparty and overall bilateral cooperation and on the most topical international problems.

During the 2 hours of talks, which passed off in a very constructive and businesslike atmosphere the two delegations paid special attention to a review of most important political and economic problems in the world.

Views were exchanged on crisis trouble-spots in the world such as the south of Africa, the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war, Central America, and other areas.

Robert Mugabe, who is the current chairman of the nonaligned movement, briefed Krunic and other delegation members in depth about Zimbabwe's initiatives and actions during the past year since the eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

Mugabe and Krunic made a very positive assessment of the efforts made by the Nonaligned countries in preserving and strengthening peace and security in the world, disarmament, and also in the direction of searching for solutions for a number of other key international problems.

However, the two sides agreed that in view of the current political and economic situation in the world the Nonaligned Movement cannot permit any slackening of its activities.

The very fact that today's round of talks was not envisaged in the official program can only be interpreted by the desire of both sides to take maximum advantage of the visit for reciprocal briefings and work agreements.

One of these is the accord on a new LCY-ZANU-PF cooperation protocol which will be signed by the two delegations tomorrow morning.

The LCY delegation today visited a commercial farm about 100 kms from Harare, where they were guests at a luncheon given by Zimbabwe MP John Laurie.

Bosko Krunic and Robert Mugabe and their associates will have concluding talks tomorrow morning.

The LCY delegation is leaving Harare tomorrow afternoon for Lusaka, where they will spend several days in Zambia, which is also a Frontline country and a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on LCY President Bosko Krunic's visit to Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Tanzania, see the relevant sections of the 19 November *Africa (Sub-Sahara) Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Dizdarevic Pays Visit to Austria

LD192115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Gratz, 19 Nov (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Gratz this evening. Within the framework of the regular annual meetings between the foreiegn ministers of Yugoslavia and Austria, Dizdarevic and his host, Vice Chancellor Alois Mock, Austrian foreign minister, tomorrow will discuss overall bilateral relations and the promotion of cooperation in a number of fields, and will carry out an exchange of views on topical themes regarding the international situation, and the process in Europe and the world.

It is envisaged that the two ministers also will sign tomorrow a 3-year program of Yugoslav-Austrian cultural cooperation.

On his arrival in Gratz, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic this evening received representatives of minorities in Austria, Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croats, who briefed him on topical questions concerning their position and especially their views on the problems of the bilingual education in Carinthia.

To Discuss Language Policy

LD191529 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1456 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 19 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock will tomorrow in Graz very seriously and in great detail discuss Austria's intention to change its current bilingual education system for the Slovene national minority in the province of Carinthia.

Austria intends to introduce a new bilingual education system under which children would be separated according to language.

Official Yugoslav Government Spokeman Aleksander Stanic told today's regular news conference in the Yugoslav Foreign Affairs Secretariat that the Austrian intention runs counter to article seven of the Austrian state treaty and that it has caused great concern in Yugoslavia.

The Austrian side has on several occasions officially offered assurances that changes in the law on minority rights can be made only with the consent of the minorities, Stanic said.

For that reason, Yugoslavia expects Austria, as a neighboring and friendly country, to oppose the spirit of non-tolerance and the pressures from known nationalist circles which want to impose the policy of assimilating national minorities, and find possible solutions in agreement with the minority concerned, he said.

Stanic said that that would undoubtedly be in the interest of preserving and promoting Yugoslav-Austrian relations.

Ambassador Stanic pointed out that Yugoslavia seriously expects Austria to re-examine the decision on introducing "the Carinthian pedagogical model of bilingual education."

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